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THE PLATE COLLECTOR'S GUIDE

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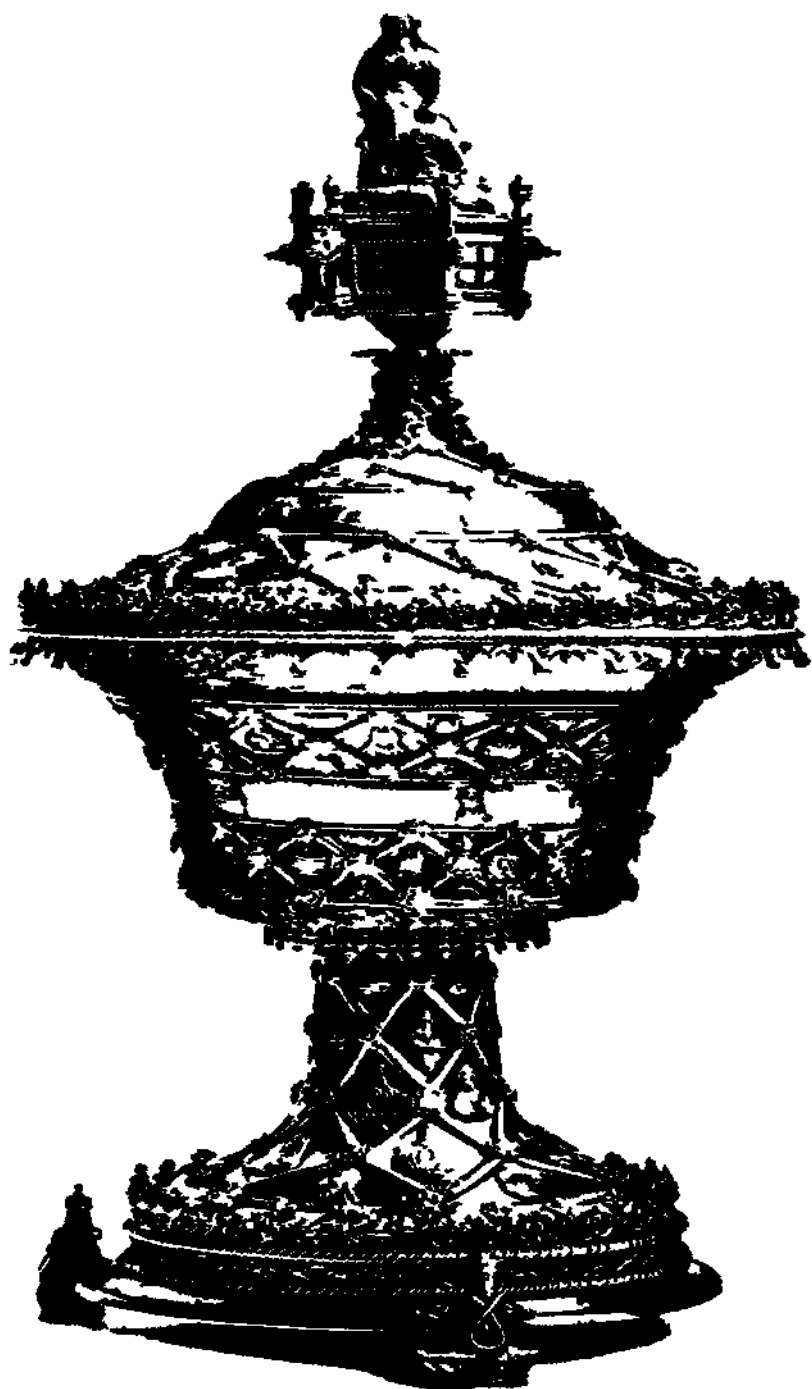
THE PLATE COLLECTOR'S GUIDE

ARRANGED FROM
CRIPPS'S "OLD ENGLISH PLATE"

BY PERCY MACQUOID

WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLATE MARKS

LONDON
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET, W



THE ITCH CUP (1499) AT MURGLERS HALL

PREFACE

It is by the desire of many interested in "Old English Plate" that the present abbreviation of the admirable work by the late Mr. W. J. Cripps, C.B., is published.

Since its first appearance in 1878, *Old English Plate* has passed through no less than nine editions; and although during that time other writers have added interesting details to those already known on English silver, nothing has been discovered that affects the structure and fundamental principles of Mr. Cripps's work.

The present handbook contains in a condensed form those portions of *Old English Plate* necessary to a reader wishing to acquire a general knowledge on the subject, additions being made in certain sections that may be of interest to the collector.

The abbreviations and omissions are principally confined to historical and technical details that are impossible to compress into a book of this size; therefore, for extended information on these points, a reference to the larger work will be desirable.

Examples and their descriptions that do not distinctly mark evolution, and the chapter dealing with ecclesiastical plate, have been excluded. At the same time, sections on such objects as

PREFACE

tankards, porringers, salts, smaller cups, spoons, and forks are enlarged.

Many of the well-known examples given in *Old English Plate* are represented in this handbook by phototypes taken from the objects themselves, and similar illustrations are given of some of the Winchester College plate, which was practically unknown until 1903.

It is therefore hoped that this smaller work may in a measure form a grammar to the larger and more important book, and meet the demands of the ever-increasing interest shown in English Plate—an interest so largely due to the careful and conscientious work of the late Mr. Cripps.

PERCY MACQUOID.

8, PALACE COURT, BAYSWATER,
March, 1908.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

	PAGE
OLD ENGLISH PLATE	I

CHAPTER II

THE PROVINCIAL ASSAY TOWNS AND THEIR MARKS

CHAPTER III

SCOTLAND AND IRELAND	47
--------------------------------	----

CHAPTER IV

DECORATIVE AND DOMESTIC PLATE	
-----------------------------------------	--

APPENDIX A

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST, PART I., OF THE ARTICLES OF
PLATE WHICH HAVE SERVED AS AUTHORITY FOR
THE CONSTRUCTION OF DAIL-LETTERS USED AT
GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LONDON, AND FOR THE
MAKERS' MARKS

CONTENTS

APPENDIX A—*continued*

	PAGE
CHRONOLOGICAL LIST, PART II., TO BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE PRECEDING PORTION .	149

APPENDIX B

IMPROVED TABLES OF THE DATE-LETTERS USED BY ALL THE ENGLISH, SCOTCH, AND IRISH ASSAY- HALLS, FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES . . .	162
INDEX,	189

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

NO.	<i>Frontispiece</i>	FACING PAGE
1. MAZER (15TH CENTURY)	<i>p.</i> 73	
2. MAZER (CIRCA 1470), AT ORIEL COLLEGE, OXFORD .	<i>p.</i> 75	
3. SALT (1493), AT NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD	76	
4. CYLINDRICAL SALT (1569) IN THE POSSESSION OF THE CORPORATION OF NORWICH	<i>p.</i> 77	
5. STEEPLE SALT (1626), PROPERTY OF LORD SWAITHLING	78	
6. OCTAGONAL SALT (1685), AT MERCERS' HALL, LONDON	<i>p.</i> 79	
7. TRENCHER SALT (1603)	80	
8. " " (1690)	80	
9. " " (1704)	80	
10. " " (1715)	80	
11. " " (1743)	80	
12. " " (1790)	80	
13. STONEWARE JUG (1574)	80	
14. TANKARD (1571), AT CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, CAM- BRIDGE	82	
15. TANKARD WITH SILVER MOUNTINGS (1561), PROPERTY OF LORD SWAITHLING	82	
16. TANKARD (1634), THE PROPERTY OF THE CORPORATION OF BRISTOL	<i>p.</i> 83	
17. TANKARD (1640), PROPERTY OF MRS. PERCY MACQUOID .	84	
18. TANKARD (1681), PROPERTY OF EDWARD DENT, ESQ. .	84	
19. COCOA-NUT CUP (CIRCA 1460), AT CAIUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE	86	

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

No.		FACING PAGE
20.	THE ANATHEMA CUP (1481), AT PEMBROKE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE	86
21.	THE LEIGH CUP (1499), AT MERCERS' HALL	86
22.	STANDING CUP (1569), AT CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE	p. 87
23.	STEEPLE-CUP (1615), AT WINCHESTER COLLEGE	88
24.	STANDING CUP (1680), AT WINCHESTER COLLEGE	88
24a.	TWO-HANDLED CUP AND COVER (1739), BY PAUL LAMERIE, AT GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LONDON	p. 89
25.	CUP (1795), AT MERCHANT TAYLORS' HALL, LONDON	p. 90
26.	TAZZA-CUP (1500), PROPERTY OF LORD SWAYTHLING	90
27.	" (1587), " " " "	92
28.	SMALL WINE CUP (1609), PROPERTY OF LORD SWAYTHLING	92
29.	BEAKER (CIRCA 1400), AT TRINITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE	92
30.	" (" 1580), NORWICH HALL-MARK, PROPERTY OF W. MINET, ESQ.	94
	" (1679)	94
	" (1699)	94
33.	CAUDLE-CUP (1657), AT CLOTHWORKERS' HALL, LONDON	p. 94
34.	PORRINGER (1657), PROPERTY OF MRS. GERVOISE	96
35.	TWELVE-SIDED PORRINGER (1649), PROPERTY OF LORD SWAYTHLING	96
36.	CAUDLE-CUP (1670), THE PROPERTY OF EARL BATHURST	p. 95
37.	PORRINGER (1680)	96
38.	" (1676)	96
39.	SMALL PORRINGER (1697)	96
40.	" " DUBLIN (1715)	96
41.	POSSET CUP (1655), PROPERTY OF LORD SWAYTHLING	96
42.	SALVER (1545), AT CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE	p. 98
43.	EWER (1545) " " " "	p. 99
44.	(1562), SALVER AND EWER AT WINCHESTER COLLEGE	100
45.	SET OF THIRTEEN APOSTLES' SPOONS (1626)	p. 104
46.	SLAL-TOPPED, MAIDEN-HEADED AND LION-TOPPED SPOONS A (1528); B (1560); C (1600); D (1625); E (1565); F (1650); G (1543)	104

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

No		ACING PAGE
47.	FLAT-HANDLED SPOONS. A (1655); B (1674); C (1679); D (1679); E (1706); F (1710), G (1800)	106
48.	FORKS. A (1681); B (1698); C (1698), D (1712); E (1716), F (FRONT OF SAME).	108
49.	SAUCER (CIRCA 1632), USED AS AN ALMS-DISH AT BREDGAR, KENT.	p. 110
49a.	MONTEITH (1702), AT VINTNERS' HALL, LONDON	p. 111
50.	CANDLESTICK (CIRCA 1670), AT PENIARTH	p. 113
51.	" (1706)	112
52.	" (1735)	114
53.	" (1772), PROPERTY OF COL. FEARON TIPPING	112
54.	CASTER (1684), PROPERTY OF COL. FEARON TIPPING	114
55.	" (1712), PROPERTY OF SAME.	114
56.	(1717), PROPERTY OF SAME	114
57.	TEAPOT (ABERDEEN HALL-MARK (1710)	116
58.	OCTAGONAL COFFEE-POT (1715), THE PROPERTY OF W. J. CRIPPS, ESQ., C.B.	p. 116
59.	COFFEE-POT (1764), AT SALTER'S HALL, LONDON	p. 117
60.	FRUIT BASKET (1641), PROPERTY OF COL. FEARON TIPPING	118
61.	CAKE-BASKET (1731), BY PAUL LAMERIE	p. 119
62.	" (1749) " " " "	p. 119
63.	" (1767)	120
64.	EPERGNE (1773), PROPERTY OF COL. FEARON TIPPING	120
65.	SAUCE BOAT (1729)	120
66.	" " (1773), PROPERTY OF COL. FEARON TIPPING	120
67.	SWEETMEAT VASE (1773), " " " "	120

THE PLATE COLLECTOR'S GUIDE

CHAPTER I

OLD ENGLISH PLATE

THERE are no articles in the manufacture of which such extensive frauds can be committed in so small a compass as those made of the precious metals, and there are no frauds more difficult of detection by ordinary persons. We have seen, too, that whilst a certain amount of base metal must needs be introduced into all such articles, it is only by a minute scientific examination that the proportion of base metal so introduced can be known for certain, and but few persons can possess either the skill or the means to conduct the necessary operations. The great profit to be made by fraudulent practices, the difficulty of detection, and the consequent probability of escape from it and from punishment, have at all times exposed the dishonest workman to irresistible temptations. In very early times, those who carried on particular trades or handicrafts were accustomed to form themselves into guilds or fraternities for the purpose of protecting and regulating the trade, or mystery as it was called, which they exercised. These were at subsequent periods incorporated by royal charters, which gave them power and authority to carry out their

THE GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY

objects more effectually. The guild thus incorporated is now one of the greatest and wealthiest of the City Companies, and one to which the archæologist and antiquary are indebted for the ready information and assistance it has given to those who have from time to time sought permission to consult its records, which, commencing about 1331, are carried down to the present day.

[Acts of Parliament dating from the middle of the fourteenth century have at various times confirmed the power of the charters granted to the Goldsmiths' Company and formulated legislation in connection with gold and silver work, appointing this Company as the agents and means of their enforcement. These interesting Acts of Parliament are detailed in Cripps' *Old English Plate*, chapter ii., and show the particular interest taken in the preservation of the standard of silversmiths' work all through the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth centuries, and onwards.]

At the end of the seventeenth century we come to legislation of a different character, for it became necessary rather to protect the coin of the realm from being melted down for plate, than to insist on the fineness of the plate itself.

Large quantities of plate had been sacrificed for King and Parliament, or confiscated by one or the other in this disturbed century, and now that quiet times had come again, the rich turned their attention to replenishing their tables and cupboards with the necessary plate, and even tavern-keepers supplied themselves with silver drinking-vessels. All classes seem to have resorted to the supply of metal that was nearest at hand—the silver coin of the realm.

BRITANNIA MARK

In consequence, therefore, of this practice of melting down the coin, legislation for its protection became necessary, and in 1696 (8 & 9 Will. III. c. 8) with this object the standard for plate was raised above that of the silver coinage, so as to make the silver of the coinage less easily available for plate making. It was enacted that on and after March 25, 1697, no worker of plate should make any article of silver less in fineness than 11 oz. 10 dwts. of fine silver in every pound Troy, nor put to sale, exchange or sell any article made after that day but of that standard, nor until it had been marked with the marks now appointed to distinguish plate of this new standard. These marks were to be as follows:—The worker's mark to be expressed by the *two first letters of his surname*, the marks of the mystery or craft of the goldsmiths, which instead of the leopard's head and lion were to be the figure of a *lion's head erased* and the figure of a woman, commonly called *Britannia*, and a distinct and variable mark to be used by the warden of the same mystery, to denote the year in which such plate was made. The plate made at this period is often called of "Britannia standard," to distinguish it.

But here another difficulty arose, for this Act mentioning no provincial offices practically deprived them of the privilege of stamping any plate at all, as they were not empowered to use the marks appointed for the new, and now the only legal, standard. The result of this was that from 1697 until the establishment of certain provincial offices, as we shall see, in 1701, no plate was properly stamped anywhere but in London, and

THE LEOPARD'S HEAD

what little plate was made in the provinces was stamped irregularly.

The Goldsmiths' Company has, under State patronage, instituted marks as a protection against fraud in silver plate and as a means to identify its date. Stated for clearness in their chronological order, the marks found on silver plate made in London are as follows :

1. The Leopard's head, from 1300.
2. The Maker's mark, from 1363.
3. The Annual letter, from 1478.
4. The Lion passant, from 1545.
5. The Lion's head erased, and figure of Britannia from 1697.¹
6. The Sovereign's head, from 1784.

The following table gives a summary of the London marks ; and each of them is afterwards separately described.

THE LEOPARD'S HEAD

Though, in all probability, workers in the precious metals had been, from even earlier times, in the habit of signing their work each with his own distinguishing symbol, the ancient mark of a leopard's head appointed by statute in 1300 is the first which is mentioned in any law or ordinance regulating the goldsmith's art in England. The leopard's head is properly the head of a lion passant guardant, which, in fact, is a lion's front face ; and all the early examples of this mark show a fine bold lion's face with mane and beard, having on the head a ducal crown. It

¹ From 1697—1720 used for silver instead of the leopard's head crowned and lion passant, which were discontinued during that interval. Since 1720 used, when required, for plate made of the higher standard silver.

TABLE OF THE MARKS FOUND UPON PLATE MADE IN LONDON FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES.

QUALITY.	STANDARD.	DATE.	DUTY.	MAKER.
Silver, old sterling (none from 1697 —1720).	Leopard's head crowned (without crown from some time in 1821-2).	Annual letter, from 1478 on all descriptions of plate alike.	Sovereign's head (from Dec. 1, 1784—1890) on all except exempted articles.	Initials or device, or both, till 1697; from that time initials, with or without addition of device; on all descriptions of plate alike.
Silver, new sterling (from 1697).	Lion's head erased. Figure of Britannia.			
			<p>NOTE.</p> <p>The duty was taken off plate in 1890.</p>	<p>NOTES.</p> <p>For new sterling silver, from 1697—1739 the first two letters of the surname were used.</p> <p>From 1739 initials of Christian and sur- name have been used on all descrip- tions of plate alike.</p>

THE MAKER'S MARK

was in all probability, therefore, taken from the arms of the sovereign, and the crown added as a further indication of its being the King's mark. [But little change took place in this lion or leopard's head during the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., the picturesque treatment of the mane giving greater breadth than length to the mark, and the features still being deeply indented ; but after this date the features are represented with less character, and the mark presents that appearance found in all decoration towards the end of the seventeenth century.¹] The size of the lion's head was somewhat diminished in the year 1729, *when he was also shorn of much of his mane and beard*, the character of the crown being also altered.

THE WORKER'S OR MAKER'S MARKS

These marks were at first, in many cases, emblems or symbols ; probably often selected in allusion to the name of the maker. In early times most shops had signs by which they were known, and some retain the custom even to the present day, especially on the Continent. This no doubt arose from the fact that, as few persons could read, the writing of the name would be of little use, whereas the setting up of some sign, such for instance as the golden ball, which was easily understood, gave a convenient name to the shop ; it is therefore not improbable that the goldsmiths, in some cases, took for their mark the sign of their shop.

¹ Some small wares, especially teaspoons, in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, do not show the leopard's head, but only the lion passant, the latter mark being no doubt thought a sufficient guarantee in such cases.

THE MAKER'S MARK

In early days initials were not so often used for workers' marks as later, but eventually they became the rule ; indeed, symbols and emblems unaccompanied by any initial letters hardly ever occur later than the commencement of the seventeenth century. The examination of a great number of specimens of that century has given us not more than a dozen such marks : a water-bird in a dotted circle found on an example belonging to the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple of the year 1682, and other pieces down to 1693, is among the latest.

From 1697 onwards it was enacted that the worker's mark should be *the first two letters of his surname*, and this must have caused a general change of marks throughout the trade. The first letters of the surname were alone used (and on gold as well as silver) *as long as the use of the higher standard of silver was compulsory*, that is to say from 1697 until 1720 ; but on the restoration of the old sterling standard in 1720, makers seem to have thought themselves at liberty to use their ordinary initials, at all events on wares of the restored standard ; and from that year till 1739 their practice was somewhat uncertain, for initials have been found in that interval which could by no possibility have been the first two letters of any surname whatever. Many makers in 1720 registered a new mark of their ordinary initials for use on "old sterling," and so had two marks, one for each standard : thus Paul Crespin signs his work of the Britannia standard with **CR**, but old sterling silver with **PC** ; Isaac Callard with **CA** and **IC** respectively, and so on. One or two old-established smiths brought into use again the

THE DATE LETTER

old mark they had used on their work before 1697, without entering it afresh at Goldsmiths' Hall. This again was changed in 1739 by an Act ordering the makers to destroy their existing marks, and to substitute for them *the initials of their Christian and surnames*, directing in addition, that the new letters should, in each case, be of a different character or alphabet from those used before.

The marks of the celebrated silversmith Paul Lamerie illustrate this course of things throughout. His first registered mark in 1712 was **LA**; his second in 1733 **P.L**; his third being, in accordance with the provisions of 1739, *PL* in what may be termed script letters, registered in the month of June in that year.

THE ANNUAL LETTER; ASSAYER'S OR WARDEN'S MARK

This is perhaps the most interesting of all the marks, for it goes far to enable us to ascertain the precise year in which any piece of plate was made. It may seem somewhat of a paradox to begin by stating that it is by no means certain when it was itself introduced. This is nevertheless strictly true. If nothing is better ascertained than that the mark must have been in use from the latter part of the fifteenth century, it will scarcely be believed that there is no positive mention of it till 1597.

These letters have undeniably been used from 1478, in the form of a succession of alphabets, each consisting of twenty letters; J, U or V, W, X, Y, and Z being the letters omitted. From 1560-1 they have, with hardly any exception, been

THE LION PASSANT

enclosed in regular heraldic shields of various shapes, but till then the letters are surrounded with a line more or less closely following their own outline ; the ends of the punches having been originally of the shape of the letters they bore, and afterwards of a shield shape, with the letter sunk in the centre of the shield. The most notable exceptions to this rule are the letters L of 1726-7 and M of the following year, which are often, if not always, found on a square punch.

From 1678, if not earlier, more than one size of punch is found to have been used, large and small articles having been stamped with marks of different sizes, the smaller ones being often on plain square punches with the corners slightly cut off, instead of in more heraldic shields. In certain years also the letters on the punches in use differ a little in form from one another. The letters before 1660 were changed on May 19 every year, but since that date the new punches have been first used on the morning of May 30. Each letter therefore served for a portion of two years. Carefully constructed tables of the alphabets are given at the end of this volume.

THE LION PASSANT

There is no mark so well known, and at the same time so little understood, as the lion passant. Far from being the ancient sign of sterling silver, it is not found at all until the middle of the sixteenth century.

In the first few years the beast is thin and spirited in shape, and a small crown appears over the head of the lion. This is so in 1547 and

THE BRITANNIA MARK

1549. From 1550 the crown disappears, and from that year till 1557 the animal is in a plain oblong shield, whilst from 1557 to 1677 the shape of the escutcheon follows the outline of the animal; [from 1678 till 1696 the escutcheon is once more plain, this shape being again resumed from 1729—1739. After this date the lower edge and sides became escalloped, the final development in 1756 being a plain shield with bevelled corners and cusped base.]

THE LION'S HEAD ERASED AND FIGURE OF BRITANNIA

Of these two marks there is little to be said. They were appointed by the statute of 1696-7, which raised the standard for silver plate from 11 ounces 2 dwts. to 11 ounces 10 dwts. fine, in order to distinguish the plate so made from that which had previously been made of silver of the old sterling, and they were for this purpose substituted for the leopard's head crowned and lion passant.

The new marks were in sole use from March 27, 1697, until June, 1720, when the old sterling standard was restored, and its own old marks with it, not, however, to the exclusion of the new. Since that year, therefore, both standards, each to bear its own marks, have been legal. For some short time after the restoration of the old standard, a good deal of plate made of the new or higher standard silver seems still to have been stamped, but it quickly fell into disuse, and, after 1732 or thereabouts, the lion's head erased and the Britannia are very rarely to be met with.

THE SOVEREIGN'S HEAD

The higher standard is occasionally used even at the present day, and in such cases is of course distinguished by its proper marks.

THE SOVEREIGN'S HEAD

This mark is found on all plate that has been liable to the duty imposed from December 1, 1784 (24 Geo. III. c. 53); that is to say, upon all plate liable to be assayed from 1784 until 1890, when the plate duties were finally abolished. The mark when first introduced was stamped in intaglio instead of in relief, and in this form is found with the letters **i** and **k** standing for 1784 and 1785 respectively.

CHAPTER II

THE PROVINCIAL ASSAY TOWNS AND THEIR MARKS

WE now come to the consideration of the marks found upon plate assayed in the provinces ; but as the Act of 1700 established, or in certain cases re-established, the provincial assay-offices on an entirely new basis and with entirely new marks to distinguish them, the history of provincial marks divides itself into two distinct portions, the earlier of which terminates at that year.

It is not until 1423 that provincial " touches," except the touch of York, can with any certainty be said to have existed at all. At best, all such provisions were but temporary ; and it is clear that even in parts of England distant from the metropolis there was no general custom at this time of marking plate with peculiar local marks ; but in the sixteenth century, in spite of the uncertainty of the marks attached to plate of country manufacture, the goldsmiths of York and Norwich commanded a good deal of the custom of their counties. Apostle spoons are marked at Norwich and Exeter in some quantity from 1560 to 1650, some of the plate of the Corporation of Norwich was home-made between 1560 and 1570, and specimens of plate of all kinds, from that time down to the end of the seventeenth century, are referable to the goldsmiths of York.

PROVINCIAL MARKS: YORK

Whether prosperous or not, the provincial offices were, in the year 1697, all extinguished at a blow, and the Act of 1700 established, or in certain cases re-established, these assay offices on an entirely new basis, with entirely new marks to distinguish them. This stated that no plate was to be made less in fineness than the standard of the kingdom, and the following marks were appointed: The worker's mark, to be expressed by the two first letters of his surname, the lion's head erased, the figure of Britannia, and the arms of the city where such plate shall be assayed, and a distinct and variable letter in Roman character, which shall be annually changed upon the election of new wardens to show the year when such plate was made.

In 1720 the old standard was restored throughout the kingdom, and the ordinary marks of the leopard's head, the lion passant, the letter of the year, the maker's mark, and the local mark of the town or city were adopted in the provincial offices, according to the Act of Parliament.

YORK

This mark originally consisted of a fleur-de-lys and leopard's head crowned, both being dimidiated and conjoined in a plain circular shield. Unfortunately, the mark itself being only found on old and often much worn plate, and nearly always very indistinct, the dimidiated leopard's head looks so much more like a half rose that it long seemed hazardous to say which it was intended for. It is now, however, clearly proved

YORK









to be the half of a leopard's head crowned. The exact date of its introduction is still unknown ; but as it is always accompanied by an alphabetical letter, it can be traced to about the commencement of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, which seems to have inaugurated a new era for the York goldsmiths. A date-letter was then adopted for the first time. A table containing the known instances of these letters is given with those of other cities possessing assay offices at the end of this volume. After 1701 and until 1720 the usual Britannia standard marks were used in conjunction perhaps with Roman capitals for date. On the resumption of the old sterling standard for silver, the lion passant and leopard's head crowned were adopted in conjunction with the City arms.




The following tables show examples of the makers' marks found on old York plate :

EXAMPLES OF OLD YORK PLATE.

DATE MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.









DATE. MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.







1570		Thos. Symson, 1548 .
Do.		Christopher Hunton, 1551, d. 1582.
Do.		William Foster, 1569, d. 1610.
Do.		Robert Beckwith, 1546, d. 1585.
Do.		Robert Gylmyn, 1550 .
Do.		George Kitchyng, 1561, d. 1597.
Do.		Probably Mark Wray, 1563.
1571	.	Robert Gylmyn, as in 1570.
1576		.

1577	.	G. Kitchyng, as in 1570 .
1579	.	[None]
1585		William Rawneson
1585	Do.	Do.
1593	Do.	Do.
1600	Do.	Do.
1608		Peter Pearson, 1603 .
1609	Do.	Do.
Do.		Francis Tempest, 1597 .
1611	.	Peter Pearson, as in 1608.

YORK

DATE. MAKER'S MARK AND NAME. DATE. MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.

1612		Chris. Harrington, 1595, d. 1614.
1613	Do.	Do.
1614	Do.	Do.
1615	Do.	Do.
Do.		Francis Tempest, as in 1609.
Do.		Peter Pearson, as in 1608.
Do.		Chris. Mangy, 1609 .
1617		Francis Tempest, as in 1609.
Do.		Do.
Do.		Do.
1619		Sem. Casson, 1613. d. 1633.
1620		Peter Pearson, as in 1608.
1622		Do.
Do.		Robert, son of Chrstr. Harrington, 1616, d. 1647.
1623		Peter Pearson, as in 1608.
1624		Robert Williamson, 1623, d. 1667.
1625		S. Casson, as in 1619 .
1626		Thos., son of Chrstr. Harrington, 1624, d. 1642.
1627		. . . . .
1628		Robert Harrington, as in 1622.
Do.		James Plummer, 1616, d. 1663.
1630		Chrstr. Mangy, as in 1613.
1631		S. Casson, as in 1619 .
Do.		Robert Harrington, as in 1622.
Do.		James Plummer, as in 1628.
Do.		Chrstr. Mangy, as in 1613.
Do.		Thos. Waite, 1613, d. 1662
1632		Robert Williamson, as in 1624.
1633		Robert Harrington, as in 1622.









1633		S. Casson, as in 1619 . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		Thos. Harrington, as in 1626.
1634		James Plummer, as in 1628.
Do.		Robert Williamson, as in 1624.
Do.		Thos. Waite, as in 1631 .
1635		Thos. Harrington, as in 1626.
Do.		John Thompson, 1633, d. 1692.
1636		Thos. Harrington, as in 1626.
Do.		James Plummer, as in 1628.
1637		Francis Bryce, 1634, d. 1640.
Do.		Robert Harrington, as in 1622.
Do.		James Plummer, as in 1628.
1638		Do.
Do.		Thos. Harrington, 1624, d. 1642.
Do.		Robert Harrington, as in 1622.
Do.		Robert Williamson, as in 1624.
1639		Robert Harrington, as in 1622.
Do.		Robert Williamson, as in 1624.
1641		Robert Harrington, as in 1622.
Do.		John Thompson, as in 1635.
1642		Thos. Harrington, as in 1638.
1650		James Plummer, as in 1628.
1654		. . . . .
1655		. . . . .
1657		John, son of James Plummer, 1648.
1660	Do.	Do.
Do.		Marmaduke Best, 1657 .








YORK

MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.




DATE.

MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.

1661		Wm. Waite, 1653, d. 1689
Do.	.	John Plummer, as in 1657
1662	.	Do.
Do.	.	Do.
Do.	.	Do.
Do.	.	Marmaduke Best, as in 1660.
Do.		Robert, son of Robert Williamson, 1653.
1663	.	Marmaduke Best, as in 1660.
Do.		George, son of Christopher Mangy, 1638, living 1666
1664	.	Robert Williamson, as in 1662.
Do.	.	John Plummer, as in 1657
Do.		Thos. son of Geo. Mangy, 1664
1667	Do.	Do.
1668	.	Marmaduke Best, as in 1660.
1669	.	Thos. Mangy, as in 1664
Do.		Philemon Marsh, 1653, d. 1672.
Do.	.	Thos. Mangy, as in 1664
1671	.	Marmaduke Best, as in 1660.
1672	.	Do.
Do.	.	Do.
Do.	.	Do.
Do.		William Mascall, 1664 .
1673	.	Marmaduke Best, as in 1660
Do.	.	William Mascall, as in 1672.
Do.		John Thompson, see 1635
1674		Robert Williamson, see 166a.











1674	.	Marmaduke Best, as in 1660
Do.	.	John Plummer, as in 1657
Do.		Roland Kirby, 1666. . .
1675	.	John Plummer, as in 1657
Do.	.	John Thompson, as in 1673.
Do.		Thos. Mangy, see 1664 .
1676	.	John Plummer, as in 1657
1678	.	Do.
Do.	.	Marmaduke Best, as in 1660
Do.	.	Do.
Do.	.	John Thompson, as in 1673
1679	.	John Plummer, as in 1657
Do.	.	Roland Kirby, as in 1674
1680	.	Marmaduke Best, as in 1660
1681		George Gibson, 1678. .
Do.		Charles Rhoades, 1677 .
Do.		Wm. Busfield, 1679 . .
1682		Thos. Mangy, see 1664 .
Do.	.	Robert Williamson, see 1662.
Do.	.	Roland Kirby, as in 1674
Do.	.	John Thompson, as in 1673.
1683	.	Charles Rhoades, as in 1681.
Do.	.	George Gibson, as in 1681
Do.		Mark Gill, 1680 . .
1684	.	George Gibson, as in 1681
Do.	.	Wm. Busfield, as in 1681.
Do.	.	Thos. Mangy, as in 1682

YORK














DATE.	MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.		DATE.	MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.	
1685		John Oliver, 1676 . . .	1691	. . .	Robert Williamson, see 1674.
Do.	Do.	Do.	1692	. . .	Wm. Busfield, as in 1681.
Do.	. . .	Thos. Mangy, as in 1682	Do.	. . .	John Oliver, as in 1685 .
1686	. . .	John Oliver, as in 1685 .	1694		Charles Rhoades, mark imperfect.
1688	. . .	Do.	1696	. . .	Do.
1689		Christopher Whitehill, 1676.	1697	. . .	Wm. Busfield, as in 1681.
1690	. . .	Wm. Busfield, as in 1681.	Do.	. . .	Do.
			1698	. . .	Do.

EXAMPLES OF YORK PLATE AFTER 1701.

YORK BRITANNIA STANDARD.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.		DATE.	MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.	
1702		 Probably John Best, free 1694.	N. D.		John Langwith.
N. D.		 John Langwith, free 1699.	1714		Do.
1705	Do.	 Probably Wm. Busfield, free 1679.	N. D.	Do.	Do.
N. D.		 Probably Wm. Williamson, free 1694.	N. D.	Do.	Do.
			N. D.	Do.	 Wm. Williamson.

REVIVED YORK OFFICE.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.		DATE.	MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.	
N. D.		 Hampston and Prince.	1787		 Hampston and Prince.
		Do.	1788	Do.	Do.
1780		Do.	1791		Do.
1780 (twice)		Do.	1792		Do.
1784			N. D.		Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	N. D.		Do.
		 Do.			

For a continuation of York date-letters to 1856, when the Office closed, see tables at end of book.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE

This hall-mark, at the latter part of the seventeenth century, consisted of three castles, arranged, as in later days, two above and one below, on a shield of irregular outline, in some instances smaller at the lower part, where it had to surround only one tower, than at the top. Sometimes the castles are in a small plain shield.

Another mark, probably attributable to Newcastle, is on church-plate at Gateshead, dated 1672. This is a single heraldic castle or tower, on a small shield, and accompanied by a lion passant on a plain oval shield, but turned to the right.¹ The lion passant mark is struck twice on these pieces.

After 1702 the Newcastle mark is a shield with three towers or castles upon it, being the city arms, and is found at first with an ornamental, afterwards with a heart-shaped shield, later still with a shield having a pointed base almost the shape of an egg. The other marks are the same as those of the other provincial offices, the leopard's head crowned being used from 1720.

Of late it was the only provincial town retaining that mark, but the crown upon the leopard's head served to distinguish it from the London stamp for some time from 1822 onwards. The lion passant turns to the right from 1721 to 1727.

¹ This curious variation may be observed on modern Newcastle plate from 1721 to 1727.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE

EXAMPLES OF OLD NEWCASTLE PLATE.

DATE.	MAKER.				
1004					John Wilkinson.
N. D.	Do.	do.	do.	do.	Do.
1672	Do.	do.	do.		John Dowthwayte.
Do.	Do.	do.	do.	do.	Do.
N. D.	Do.	do.	do.	do.	Do.
1670					Wm. Ramsey.
N. D.	Do.	do.	do.	do.	Do.
N. D.	.			(each twice)	Do.
1680					Do.
N. D.	Do.	do.	(each twice)		Do.
1681	Do.	do.	(each twice)		Do.
Do.	Do.		(each twice)		Do.
N. D.	Do.	do.	(do.)		Do.
1684	Do.	.	maker twice)		Do.
. 1685					Do.
Do.	Do.	do.			Do.
1686			(each twice)		Do.
1687	Do.	do.	(do.)		Do.
N. D.	Do.	do.	(maker twice)		Do.
N. D.	.	do.	(twice)		Do.
1688	Do.	do.	(each twice)		Do.
. 1690	Do.		(each twice)		Mr. Hamer.
1698	Do.				Thos. Iewitson.
. 1698					Robert Shrive.
1701	Do.		(each twice)		Eli Bilton.
Do.			(thrice)		John Ramsey.
. 1697—			(each twice)		Probably Wm. Ramsey the younger.
1702					

EXAMPLES OF NEWCASTLE PLATE AFTER 1701.


















DATE.	MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.	
1702		Eli Bilton, d. 1712 . . .
Do.		Richard Hobbs . . .
Do.		Robert Shrive . . .
1703	.	Eli Bilton, as in 1702
Do.		John Ramsey, free 1698.
Do.		Francis Batty, senior . . .
1706?	.	Eli Bilton, as in 1702 . . .
1707	.	do.
1711?		John Younghusband . . .
Do.	Do.	do.
Do.	Do.	do.
Do.		Jon. French
Do.		Francis Batty, junior, adm. 1708.
1712	Do.	do.
Do.	Do.	do.
Do.	.	J. Younghusband, as in 1711.
Do.		John Langwith, of York, 1717—22.
1713		James Kirkup (new sterling).
. 1717		Joseph Buckle, of York.
1718		John Carnaby, adm. 1718 (new sterling).
1719		Robt. Makepeace, jun., and T. Batty, jun.
1720		Wm. Whitfield . . .
1721		Francis Batty, junior 1708—27—8 (old sterling).
Do.	Do.	do.
Do.		John Ramsey, jun. . . .
1722		John Carnaby, adm. 1718 (old sterling).
1724	Do.	do.
Do.		Wm. Dalton



















NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE

EXAMPLES OF NEWCASTLE PLATE AFTER 1701.














DATE. MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.

DATE. MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.

1724		Jonathan French . . .
Do.		Francis Batty, junior as in 1721.
1725		Geo. Bulman . . .
1727		Thos. Partis, of Sunderland.
1728		
Do.		Jonathan French . . .
1729		Th. Makepeace, 1729—1738.
1730		Isaac Cookson, 1728—1739.
Do.		James Kirkup . . .
1731		Robt. Makepeace . . .
1732		Do. do. . . .
1733		William Partis, of Sunderland.
1738		Isaac Cookson, as in 1730.
Do.		Probably W. Beilby and Co., Durham, 1739—61.
1739		Do. do.
Do.		Geo. Bulman . . .
1740		William Partis, of Sunderland.
Do.		Stephen Buckle, of York.
Do.		James Kirkup, as in 1730.
Do.		William Dalton . . .
1743		Isaac Cookson, from 1739.
1745		Do. do. . . .
Do.		Wm. Partis, as in 1740
1748		Isaac Cookson, as in 1743.
Do.		Probably Wm. Beilby, of Durham, d. 1765
1750		Do. do.
1754		John Langlands and John Goodrick, d. 1757; 1754—1757.

1754		Robert Makepeace
1757		John Kirkup, 1753—1774, d. 1784.
Do.		
Do.		Name unknown.
Do.		John Langlands, 175:—1778.
1759		John Langlands, as in 1757.
1763		Sam. James . . .
1765		Peter James . . .
1766		John Fearney . . .
1768		David Crawford . . .
1769		John Kirkup, as in 1757
1770		John Langlands, as in 1759.
1772		Jas Hetherington
Do.		Jas. Hetherington.
Do.		John Langlands, as in 1759.
Do.		James Crawford, 1763—1795.
1774		John Langlands, as in 1759.
Do.		do. . . .
Do.		James Crawford, as in 1772.
Do.		Samuel Thompson, of Durham, 1750—1785
Do.		Wm. Stalker and John Michison.
1777		Peter Beatch, c. 1777.
1783		Langlands and Robert son, 1778—1795.*
1784		Do. do.
Do.		Another mark for Langlands and Robertson

NORWICH

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.
1784	 John Mitchinson, 1784 —1792.	1795	 J. Langlands, Junr
Do.	 Pinkney and Scott, 1779 —1790	Do.	 John Robertson and David Darling.
1787	 Pinkney and Scott, 1779 —1790, as in 1784.	Do.	 Another mark for Robertson and Darling.
Do.	 Another mark for Pink- ney and Scott.	1800	 John Robertson, 1796 —1801.
1788	Langlands and Robert- son, as 1783.	Do.	 David Darling . .
1790	Christian Reid, from 1790.	Later.	 Darling and Bell . .
Do.	Robert Pinkney . .	1801	 Anne Robertson . .
Do.	Robert Scott . .	1810	 D. Langlands . .
1793	Thos. Watson . .	1819	 Reid & Co. . .

NORWICH.

Plate was made, assayed, and marked in this city at an early period, but the trade has long ceased to exist there. Its old distinguishing mark was an escutcheon with the city arms, viz. a castle in chief above a lion passant in base in a shaped shield; later the same arms were borne on a plain, angular, heraldic shield with pointed base. A date-letter was used from 1566, but probably from 1565, when the first known alphabet seems to commence. Of fifty-one specimens of plate bearing the letter c, no less than eighteen are dated 1567, whilst ten are dated 1568, facts which strongly point to the commencement of the alphabet in the earlier year. Unfortunately, although a number of dated specimens bearing the letters for 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, and 1569 exist, the writer has been able to find no dated specimens from that time until the year 1627, in which the letter was D; luckily an I for 1632, K for 1633, and




NORWICH

L for 1634 are to be found ; N is seen on an article dated 1636, O for 1637, P for 1638, and R of the same alphabet, on a specimen dated 1640. This rather points to the use of alphabetical cycles consisting of twenty letters each, as in London, but not without some slight irregularity ; and the table at the end of this volume has been constructed on this principle, which is no doubt correct, down to the middle of the seventeenth century. From about 1660 to 1685 no date-letter at all was used, but at the very end of the century there are traces of a renewal of the use.

After 1624 the shape of the shield containing the lion and castle was somewhat more regular than before, though still shaped out, the castle being altered from the rudely outlined building of older stamps into a conventional heraldic tower.

In the seventeenth century, a double-seeded rose surmounted by a crown, or a seeded rose and a crown on two separate stamps, was added as a standard mark. After 1701 there is little record of Norwich plate, and the privilege of assaying silver was abandoned.

TABLE I.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.
1565		1567	 Estoile of six rays
Do.	Do.	Do.	Orb and cross, as in 1565
1566	 The sun, no shield .	Do.	Do. .
1567	Do.		

NORWICH
















DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.
1567	 Maidenhead, in plain shield.	1627	A Pegasus
Do.	Do.	1632	Two horses passant and counterpassant, the one surmounting the other.
Do.	Do.	Do.	 Lion rampant, in shaped shield.
Do.	 Trefoil slipped in plain shield.	1633	 Arthur Heaslewood, free 1625.
Do.	Do.	1634	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Lion rampant, in shaped shield, as in 1632.
Do.	 Flat fish in oval shield.	1636	A large bird; probably pelican vulning herself.
Do.	Do.	1637	TS, linked as below, in 1640.
1568	Orb and cross, as in 1565 .	c. 1637	Lion rampant, as in 1632 .
Do.	Do.	1638	Do.
Do.	Cross pattée		
Do.	Trefoil, as in 1567	1638	A large bird, as in 1636 .
1569	 Inscribed "made by John Stone and Robert Stone."	1640	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	 Probably Timothy Skottowa.
c. 1595	 Do.	1641	 cf. 1680

TABLE II.

1661		c. 1689		
c. 1662	Do. do. do.	1691	Do. do. do.	
c. 1675	Do.	1692	Do. do. do.	do.
1675	Do. do. do.	1694	Do. do. 	do.
1679	Do. do. do. do.	Do.	Do. do. do.	do.
1680	(As on Bp.'s Palace Chapel plate of c. 1662.)	c. 1695	Do. do. do.	do.
Do.	 do. do. 	Do.	Do. do. do.	do.
1685	As paten, 1675.—St. Peter's, Hungate.	c. 1696	Do. do.	
		c. 1697	Do. do.	

CHESTER

CHESTER

The first notice of its history as an assay town practically commences with its charter from King James II., dated March 6, 1685. The first notice in the books of the Goldsmiths' Company there of the marks to be used, is of the following year, 1686, a date which barely anticipates the modern re-settlement of 1701.

A date-letter was adopted in the year 1689, and the regular change of letter each year following.

The alphabet used in 1689 is given as of Roman capitals in the minutes; though this is not, of course, conclusive evidence, especially as it is known that the letters for 1689 and 1690 were not of that character. In any case it must have come to a premature end with the letter I for 1697-8. This fragment of an alphabet is given after the old Norwich alphabets.

The coat of the city as used at this time for the "punson" was a dagger between three garbs. The crest was a sword erect with a band across the blade. These marks disappear in 1701, having probably only been used from 1686 till that year.





The office established here in 1701 has been at work ever since, though sometimes on a small scale; its distinguishing mark was at first a shield bearing the city arms of three lions passant guardant dimidiated, *per pale* with three garbs also dimidiated. This was the coat used before 1686. It was again changed in the later part of the last century for a dagger erect between three garbs; the rest of the marks correspond with those of the other provincial towns, the leopard's

CHESTER

head having been used from 1720 to 1839, when it was discontinued.

The only well-known smiths of the Queen Anne epoch are the Richardsons, whose marks constantly occur 1714-48. It is Ri in the Britannia period, and appears as two Roman capital letters RR linked back to back, on old sterling silver after 1720. The word Sterl. as a second mark occurs with the Ri mark on the mace dated 1718 at Carnarvon. It is also found about 1683 with other makers' marks.











EXAMPLES OF OLD CHESTER PLATE.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.
1685	 P. Pemberton.
1689	 P. Edwards.
Do.	 Ralph Walley, ent. 1682.
1690	 Do.

EXAMPLES OF CHESTER PLATE AFTER 1701.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.
c. 1701	Bu Nathl. Bullen, adm. 1669.	c. 1701	Pe Probably P. Pennington.
Do.	Ta	Do.	Ro Thos. Robinson, 1682—1710.
Do.	Co	1704	Ri Richard Richardson.
Do.	Gi Perhaps Tho. Gittens, of Shrewsbury, 1695—1741.	Do.	. . . . .
Do.	Sa Perhaps Thos. Sandford, of Shrewsbury, 1682—1741.	1709	. . . . .
		1713	Ri Richard Richardson.
		Do.	. . . . .

EXETER

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.	DATE	MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.
1714	. . . . .	1728	 R. Richardson.
1715	. . . . .	1730	. . . . .
1717	. . . . .	1736	 as above in 1728.
1718	. . . . .	1738	 as above in 1728.
1719	 Richardson.	1748	
1721	 as in 1713.	1769	Do.
1722	. . . . .	Do.	. . . . .
Do.	 Thos. Maddock.	1772	. . . . .
1723	 as in 1719.	1774	 Geo. Walker.
Do.	. . . . .	1779	 Jos. Walley.
1728	. . . . .	

EXETER

The old Exeter mark was a large Roman capital letter **X** crowned; examples of it are not uncommonly found even in other parts of England. Hardly any two marks are exactly alike, some of them being surrounded with a plain, others with a dotted circle; whilst in later times than Elizabethan the escutcheon also follows the shape of the contained letter. Very occasionally the **X** is not crowned.

In the sixteenth century, the letter, enclosed in a plain or dotted circle, is usually accompanied by two pellets, mullets, or quatrefoils, one in each side angle of the **X**, but in the next century these pellets are wanting, although the dotted circle is retained. In the case of spoons it is always found in the bowls in the usual place.


It is almost invariably accompanied by a maker's mark, which is the whole, or sometimes what seems to be a part, of the surname, and, in the latter cases, somewhat unintelligible. A good

EXETER

many of the Elizabethan communion cups still to be seen in Exeter parish churches, nearly all of them being of the years 1572, 1573, or 1574, bear the word **IONS** with or without the crowned **X**.


Two stoneware jugs, formerly in the Staniforth Collection, have respectively **ESTON** and **EASTON** as their makers' marks, whilst a third, formerly in the Bernal collection, bears the name **HORWOOD**; all these are accompanied by the usual Exeter mark. **ESTON** is found on a communion cup at St. Andrew's, Plymouth, of which the date is 1590, and **EASTON** on the cup at Venn Ottery, dated 1582. A kind of rude letter **C** is usually found with the **ESTON** mark, which may be the initial of that maker's Christian name. To another mark, that of one **RADCLIFF**, as in the case of the **IONS** and **ESTON** marks, it is possible to assign a date, for it appears on a cup at St. Petrock's church in Exeter, engraved with 1640, a date which corresponds well with the year 1637 pounced on an apostle spoon with the same maker's mark, in the Staniforth collection. The mark on the apostle spoon is as follows:—





That on the cup gives the same initials in monogram . The name **COTON** occurs upon church-plate of the Elizabethan period sometimes with **D** and sometimes with **I** for initial letter.

Spoons occasionally bear the initials in the bowl, instead of the crowned **X**, and have the whole name on the back of the stem; some seal-headed baluster-ended spoons among the domestic plate

EXETER

still in use at Cotehele, the ancient Cornish seat of the Earls of Mount Edgcumbe, bear **TM** in monogram within a dotted circle in their bowls, and **MATEV** on the stems; on others the word **BENLY** is to be found, with the Exeter mark in the bowl. **YEDS** occurs on a flat-stemmed spoon, and  on an apostle spoon of the late Mr. Staniforth's, both bearing the Exeter mark. **OSBORN** with the Exeter mark is the name on an apostle spoon with pricked date 1638, and also on a lion-sejant spoon dated in the same way 1663.

The mark  is on an undated lion-sejant spoon and  on a seal-head spoon, the first the property of Earl Amherst and the other of the author.

It is impossible to say for certain, even after the examination of so many specimens as are described here, whether a date-letter was ever used at Exeter; further research may clear up the question, but it is almost certain that a date-letter was not regularly used in the sixteenth, and not at all in the seventeenth century.





















After 1701 Exeter followed the procedure of the York assay office and carried on work until 1885. The distinguishing mark of the office is a castle of three towers. At first the mark used was a somewhat bold one: the two outer towers, which are lower in the shield than the central one, are bent inwards towards it, and the shield is shaped; but after 1709, or thereabouts, the shield is reduced in size, and was made of the ordinary plain angular

EXETER

heraldic pattern, with the towers smaller and upright. In the case of both the shields there is what might be taken for a small flaw running from the central tower to the bottom of the shield; this in reality denotes the partition *per pale* of the field on which the triple castle of the city of Exeter is borne.









The first alphabet used for date-letters was one of Roman capitals, A and B being found in ornamental shields. Roman letters, capital or small, were used until 1837, then came an alphabet of Old English capitals. This was accompanied by the Britannia and lion's head erased until 1720, when, as at York, the Exeter office adopting the leopard's head in 1720, continued its use long after the passing of the Act of 1739.

EXAMPLES OF OLD EXETER PLATE.

MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.
 IONS	c. 1580	 ESTON 
Do.	1581	 ESTON
Do.	1582	EASTON 
D COTON	Do.	 ESTON
I COTON	1590	 ESTON 
 IONS 	1637	 RADCLIFF
Do.	1638	OSBORN
 IONS 	1640	 RADCLIFF
 MATEV	1641	
IONS 	c. 1688	 (twice) and lion passant.
ESTON		
 IONS 		

EXETER

EXAMPLES OF EXETER PLATE AFTER 1700.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.
1701		1712		1726	
		1713			
1702		1714		1728	
				Do.	
1704		1715		1729	
1705		Do.		1730	
				1731	
Do.		Do.		1734	
1706					
		1716			
1709		1717		1740	
		1718			
Do.				1743	
1710		1725		1747	
1712		Do.		1748	

The retention of that mark after 1739 by those offices was probably owing to a misinterpretation of the Act of that year, which no doubt intended to confine the use of the leopard's head for the future to London. It was used at Exeter on an unusually large oblong stamp, and forms a fine bold mark; indeed this may be said of all the punches employed in this city, the lion's head erased being of large size, and the Britannia on a rectangular punch as bold in its way as that adopted for the leopard's head crowned in 1720. This last was still in use in 1773.

Other marks, entered by goldsmiths residing at Launceston, Plymouth, Dunster, Truro, and other places as well as Exeter, may also be given :

EXAMPLES OF PLATE AFTER 1700

DATE.	MARKS.	NAME.	DATE.	MARKS.	NAME.
1703	EL	Peeter Eliot, of Dartmouth.	1705	Ka	Thos. Haysham, Bridgewater.
Do.		Jacob Tyth, of Lanncoston.	1706	SA	Thos. Sampson, Exon.
Do.	As:	Mary Ashe, of Lanncoston.	Do.	SY	Pent. Simons, Plymouth.
1704	Wj	Richard Wilcocks, of Plymouth.	1710	TR	Geo. Trowbridge, Exeter.
Do.	HO	Mr. Richard Holin, of Truro.	1711	Jo:	— Tolcher, Plymouth.
Do.	SW	Edward Sweet, of Dunster.	1714	Wo	Andrew Worth.
Do.	VA	Richard Vavasar, of Tottoness.	Do.	8y	Pent. Symonds.
1705	Ca	Robert Catkitt, Exon.	1716	Lo	Abraham Lovell.
Do.	St	James Strong, Exon.	1723	JE	John Elston, junior, Exon.
Do.	AA	John Manby, Dartmouth.			
Do.	RE	Thos. Reynolds, Exon.			
Do.	PL	Richard Plint, Truro.			

HULL

Hull is not known to have marked plate in early times, and it would appear that goldsmiths' work was not carried on there on a large scale in the fifteenth century, from the fact that the wardens of the adjacent church of St. Augustine at Hedon dealt with a comparatively distant goldsmith at Lincoln in the middle of that century, instead of one at Hull, only seven or eight miles away. However, there is evidence, somewhat later, that a goldsmiths' company had been in existence for some time prior to 1598.

In and near Hull there is a good deal of plate,

HULL

chiefly of the seventeenth century, bearing either the letter **H** (for Hull), or the town arms of three ducal crowns one above the other, or both these marks combined, and in every case accompanied by a maker's mark. These latter are the maker's initials in shields of very marked shape, and all but two of them with some distinguishing emblem, such as a crown, star, or other like addition. It may be further noted that the town mark, whether it be the **H** or the three crowns, always varies in form with the different makers' marks, and so suggests that it was struck by the goldsmith himself, and not by the officials of any local Goldsmiths' Hall. Possibly a similar explanation may account for the varieties of the old Exeter mark, neither Exeter nor Hull possessing touches authorised by the Act of 1423.








Ten different Hull goldsmiths' marks have been noted on some sixty pieces of plate, dated from 1587 to 1712. Towards the end of the seventeenth century, a date-letter seems to have been adopted for some six years or so, and then abandoned. A communion cup at Trinity House bears the maker's mark **KM** accompanied by a shield of the town arms, and a large capital italic *E*, very like the York letter of 1666. The letters *A*, *D*, and *F*, corresponding in character with the *E*, have also been found in conjunction with the maker's mark **EM**.

About 1630 both the **H** mark and the three-crowns mark are found together on pieces of plate, and this seems to indicate the period of change from the one town mark to the other.









The following is a list of examples of Hull-marked plate :

EXAMPLES OF HULL PLATE

EXAMPLES OF HULL PLATE.

TOWN MARKS.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	ARTICLE.
H . .	 J. Clarkson .	1587	Com. cup.—Trinity Church, Hull; also (N.D.) seal-head spoon.—Trin. Ho., Hull.
Do. . .	. . . .	. .	Com. cup.—Cabourne, Linca.
H and 3 crowns.	 (twice) . . .	1621	Beaker cup.—Trin. Ho., Hull.
H and 3 crowns.	 R. Robinson, free 1617.	1629	Com. cup and paten.—North Frodingham, Yorks.; and silver mount of cocoanut.—Trin. Ho., Hull.
Do. . .	Do.	1630	Com. cup.—Hessle, Yorks.
Do. . .	Do.	1638	Com. cup and paten.—Burton Pidsea, Yorks.
Do. . .	Do.	1640	Com. cup and cover.—Welwick, Yorks.; also, undated, several com. cups in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.
3 crowns in bowl, H on shanks.	Do. (on shanks) . . .	. .	Two seal-head spoons.—Trin. Ho., Hull.
H (twice)	 Chr. Watson * .	1638	Two com. cups and covers.—St. Mary's, Hull.
H (on shank).	Do. on bowl and on shank.	. .	Seal-head spoons.—Trin. Ho., Hull, and T. M. Fallow, Esq.
3 crowns (twice).	 (twice) Jas Birkby, free 1651.*	. .	Two-handled porringer.—Hon. and Rev. S. Lawley.
3 crowns (twice).	 Edw. Mangie. free 1660.*	1666	Com. cup and cover.—Beverley Minster.
3 crowns (once).	Do.	1668	Com. cup.—Marfleet, Yorks.

EXAMPLES OF HULL PLATE





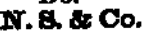

TOWN MARKS.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	ARTICLE.
3 crowns (twice).	E M (as before) . .	1674	Paten.—Barnoldby-le-Beck, Linco.
Do. . .	Do.	1676	Com. cup.—Kirk Ella, Yorks.
Do. . .	Do.	1678	Com. cup.—Elloughton, Yorks.
Do. . .	Do.		Small mace, Hull, and several pieces of plate at Trinity Ho., Hull, besides church plate in Yorks. and Lancs. not dated.
3 crowns (once).	Do. and date letter. 	. .	Sugar sifter with Frodingham family arms. — Bohn collection; also mace.—Great Grimsby.
3 crowns (twice).	Do. (twice) and date letter. 	. .	Com. cup.—Copgrove, Yorks.
Do. . .	Do. and date letter. 	. .	Tankard.—Trin. Ho., Hull.
3 crowns (twice).	 Tho. Hebden, free 1681.	1689	Peg tankard.—Hedon Corporation.
Do. . .	Do.	1689	Tumbler and (not dated) caudle cup.—Trin. Ho., Hull; and paten. —Preston, near Hull.
3 crowns (once).	 and date letter.   on paten cover.	. .	Com. cup.—Trin. Ho. Chapel, Hull.
3 crowns (twice).	K.M. (in pointed shield).	1695	Com. cup.—Skeffing, Yorks.
Do. . .	K.M. (in shaped shield).	1697	Tobacco box.—Trin. Ho., Hull.
3 crowns (twice).		1708	Yorkshire ch. plate.
Do. . .	Do.	1712	Lid of Com. cup.—Thorgumbald, Yorks.; and (N.D.) com. cup.—Preston, near Hull; also small tumbler cup.—T. M. Fallow, Esq.

SHEFFIELD AND BIRMINGHAM

SHEFFIELD AND BIRMINGHAM

Owing to the comparatively recent establishment of these assay offices, their work has not yet acquired any archæological interest; the marks are—the maker's (which is to be the first letters of his Christian and surname), the lion passant, a distinct variable letter to be changed annually upon the election of new wardens for each company, and the mark of the Company. This mark is a crown in the case of Sheffield, whilst an anchor distinguishes articles assayed at Birmingham. For silver of the higher standard, the Britannia stamp alone, unaccompanied by that of the lion's head erased, has been used by these offices. The Birmingham date-letters have been regular alphabets, but at Sheffield for the first half-century the letters were selected at random; since 1824, however, both have used regular alphabets, though Sheffield has here and there omitted some letters.

EXAMPLES OF SHEFFIELD PLATE.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK AND NAME.	
1773		Probably John Winter & Co., ent. 1773.*
Do.	Do.	
1775		Geo. Ashfield & Co., ent. 1773.*
1777		In plain square. Tudor and Leader, ent. 1773.*
1785		John Parson & Co., ent. 1783.*
1792	Do.	
1793		Natt. Smith & Co.
1794		John Green & Co., ent. 1792.

* *English Goldsmiths.* R. C. Hope, F.S.A.

GATESHEAD—LEEDS

In addition to the towns empowered to mark plate by Act of Parliament, plate was made in other localities bearing marks that cannot be traced to any outside jurisdiction, but which can safely be attributed to the following towns :

GATESHEAD

A little plate was made and marked in Gateshead at the same period as in Hull. A tankard with flat lid of the later part of the seventeenth century, and a small mug in the possession of the late Rt. Hon. Sir J. R. Mowbray, Bart., both of which can be traced to a Northumbrian family, have a goat's head couped in a circle and the initials **A.F.** also in a circular stamp, both marks twice repeated.

LEEDS

The mark of a pendent lamb, like the badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece, is possibly referable to Leeds. It occurs with a maker's mark of **TB** in a heart-shaped shield on a paten at Almondbury Church in Yorkshire, and on a tumbler cup in the late Mr. Cripps's possession, etc. It is also found with maker's mark of **ST** in linked letters on a shaped escutcheon on a pair of patens, one of which is dated 1702, at Harewood Church in the same county, and with a fleur-de-lys and maker's mark **A.M.** (probably A. Mangey) on a rat-tail spoon in the E. James coll. Another spoon has the mark in a square shield, maker's mark **BB** in a heart-shaped shield, and an italic *B*.



Do.



do.

Do.



Com. cup.—Almondbury, Yorks.

Also rat-tail spoon.—Richd. Wilson, Esq.

Tumbler cup.—The late W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.

Pair of patens. one dated 1702.—Harewood, Yorks.

CARLISLE—LINCOLN

CARLISLE

A single maker of village church-plate in the neighbourhood of Carlisle seems to have used a seeded rose as well as his initials. His name was probably Edward Dalton, and his mark is found on small and rudely made communion cups of the early Elizabethan period at Ireby, Bolton, Long Marton, and Cliburn, all in the county of Cumberland.



Rude Communion cups.—Ireby, Bolton, etc., Cumb.

The seeded rose is taken from the old city arms; and the same mark was used for stamping weights and measures at Carlisle.

LINCOLN

A mark usually found alone, and therefore only a maker's mark, occurs on about forty Elizabethan communion cups in Lincolnshire, and may pretty safely be assigned to a Lincoln craftsman,

- I** Communion cup, dated 1596.—Osbornby, North Cockerington, and Marah Chapel, Linc.
Do. dated 1570.—Auborn and Upton-cum-Kexby, Linc.
Do. undated.—Haxey, Boultham, Scotton, etc., Linc.

On the two examples of the year 1570, at Auborn and Upton-cum-Kexby respectively, a pointed star, formed of nine small indentations without any shield or escutcheon, is found, as well as the above-mentioned maker's mark, and is accompanied by a capital Roman I. *incuse*.

TAUNTON—DORCHESTER

TAUNTON

A mark of considerable interest is found on flat-handled spoons prick-marked with dates ranging from 1770 to 1790. It consists of a tun or barrel placed across the stem of a large letter **T**, and no doubt stands for the town of Taunton. It is in the bowl of the spoon, which has **TD** with a fleur-de-lys under the letters on an escutcheon for maker's mark on the back of the handle. This spoon is in the collection of Mr. Chichester, of Hall. The same marks are found on a beaker in the Staniforth collection; on a paten dated 1676 at Wootton Courtenay in Somersetshire; and on spoons of 1686 and 1691, noted by the Somersetshire Archæological Society, and many others.



Spoon, dated 1673.—C. Chichester, Esq., Hall, Devon.

Do.
Do.

Paten, dated 1676.—Wootton Courtenay, Som.
Communion cup, dated 1678.—Woolavington, Som.

[These spoons are generally decorated on the back of the bowl with arabesques in die-stamping on either side of the rat-tail, and in front on the top of the handle.]

DORCHESTER

The following mark has lately been identified as that of Lawrence Stratford, of Dorchester, who, in 1579, 1583, and 1593, is mentioned in the Corporation and other records.



♣ Paten cover, dated 1574.—Maiden Newton, Dorset.

KING'S LYNN—SANDWICH

BARNSTAPLE

A spoon, bearing the following group of marks, viz.:



was made by John Peard, of Barnstaple. He was buried there Nov. 15, 1680.

KING'S LYNN

Examples of plate are known, marked with the arms of Lynn, accompanied by a maker's mark. This town mark consists of a shield bearing three congers' heads erect, each with a cross croslet fitché in the mouth; and it is found on a communion cup at the church of St. Peter, Southgate, Norwich, and on a paten in St. Nicholas' Chapel, King's Lynn.

SANDWICH

A very peculiar communion cup of tazza form and early sixteenth-century date, at St. Mary's, Sandwich, bears with other marks a lion passant and ship's hull dimidiated and conjoined, from the town arms. Its approximate date is known by the coincidence of the cup exactly matching a tazza also used as a chalice, at Wymeswold in Leicestershire, which is hall-marked 1512, and also a similar tazza in the possession of Lord Swaythling, of the year 1500 (see illustration, No. 26).

PROVINCIAL MARKS

SHERBORNE

A mark frequently found by the late Mr. J. E. Nightingale, in Dorsetshire, has now been identified as that of Richard Orenge, of Sherborne, in that county.



Dorsetshire church-plate from 1574 to 1607.
Somersetshire do. from 1572 to 1603.

DOUBTFUL AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKS

The above are some of the local marks which can at present be traced home with certainty. But there are other marks, many of them pretty well known, that are of interest to us to note. They are generally of the middle of the seventeenth century; the articles bearing them probably escaped more regular marking owing to the social disturbances with which their makers were surrounded.

One of the best known of such marks is a fleur-de-lys within a plain or sometimes beaded circle. It is often found in the bowls of spoons of that date. Another is a cross in a beaded circle, pricked date 1628.

Yet another is a small and indistinct mark of a circle crossed and re-crossed with lines, some of them running, like the spokes of a wheel, to the centre. This was found in the bowl of a spoon in the collection of the late Mr. R. Temple Frere, and of one at Cotehele: both of these have a small sitting figure like Buddha, by way of knop, and both have as maker's mark the letters **RC** with a five-pointed star between them on the back of the stems; a seal-headed spoon

PROVINCIAL MARKS

also at Cotehele bears the same marks, and 1647 for date pricked upon it.

A fourth mark of the same kind is formed of four small hearts arranged with the points inwards, so as to form a sort of quatrefoil. As a general rule, this class of marks may be referred to the reign of Charles I., or else to the time of the Commonwealth.




S  **[MORE]** Communion cup, Eliz. band.—Halwell, Devon.

Com. cup and cover, dated 1572.—Stanton, Glouc.

Church plate, dated 1574—75—76.—Somersetshire. The second mark is often found sideways.

In bowl and twice on handle. Maidenhead spoon (from Edkins collection).—The late W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.

 In bowl.    On Seal-head spoon, c. 1620.—The late W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.

    Church plate, dated 1691.—Bradford and Todwick, Yorks.

SH  **SH** Rat-tailed spoon.—T. M. Fallow, Esq.

Some spoons with very similar marks to the above-mentioned example of 1620 were in the late Mr. R. Temple Frere's collection. They are of about the same date, one being pricked 1629.

The following marks occur mostly alone, as follows:—

Elizabethan com. cup at Snave, Kent, with the letter **R** reversed.

Com. cups, with Eliz. bands, dated 1570—76—77.—Cricklade St. Mary and Somersford Keynes, Wilts; Winchcomb, Glouc.; and others sometimes with another mark—**W**.

Com. cup, dated 1571.—Upcerne, Dorset.

Com. cups, dated 1573 and 1577.—Sweepston and Dadlington, Leics.; Preston Bagot, Warwicks, 1591.

Alms dish.—St. Mary, South Baily, Durham City; and on the smaller mace at Wilton, Wilts. The latter piece is inscribed Ric. Grafton fecit, 1639.

PROVINCIAL MARKS

Com. cup, Exeter pattern, dated 1574.—Curry Mallet, Som.



Com. cup, Exeter pattern, dated 1574.—Exton, Som.



Com. cup, Exeter pattern, dated 1574.—Libstock, Som.



Early Eliz. com. cup and cover.—Preston-on-Stour, Glouc.



(Probably Wm. Mutton of Chester, d. 1588). Com. cup, given 1574.—Clynnog, N. Wales; and church-plate in Chester.



Much church-plate bearing these marks is found in Suffolk. Both occur together on a piece of church-plate and on a spoon in a private collection. c. 1668.



1587.—Long Itchington, Warwickshire.



Paten cover, dated 1575.—Nolton, S. Wales. This mark occurs on much church-plate in St. David's Diocese, dated from 1574 to 1587.



Com. cup, 1619.—Gosberton, Linc.

Paten, c. 1640.—Tisbury, Wilts.

Com. cup, c. 1655.—Wraxall, Dorset.



(Probably Thos. Vyner.) Gold chalice of middle of seventeenth century.—Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace.



(Probably Wm. Cossley of Gloucester, d. 1691.) Four times on flagon.—S. Nicholas, Glouc. Given 1668.

(Probably Nath. Bullen of Chester, adm. 1669, steward 1683).—S. Mary's, Chester.



Com. cup and paten, dated 1677. Bishop's Knoyle, Wilts. Also paten, undated.—Winkfield, Wilts.



Spoon, pricked date 1685.—Dunn-Gardner Coll. Charles II. tankard, 1683.—Per Mr. L. Reid.

Flagon, given 1700.—Corsley, Wilts. Also paten given 1704. Kingston Deverill, Wilts.

Set of church-plate, dated 1706.—Bruton, Som. Also paten, undated, Ansford, Som. Also cup and its salver with casing of pierced work.—Colerne, Wilts. Also paten, dated 1707.—Poulshot, Wilts.











PROVINCIAL MARKS

An indistinct rose mark found by the late Mr. Trollope in Leicestershire prevails widely on Elizabethan church-plate in Warwickshire, and the cinquefoil or five-petalled flower, as at Long Itchington, Warwickshire, 1587, is also a recognised Warwickshire mark. It is not unfrequently found on seal-head spoons in the Midlands. Both the two last-named marks, occurring as they do near Coventry, may be referable to that city or to goldsmiths there.

The **G** and fleur-de-lys (the latter mark at first *incuse*, but later in a circular punch) may be Ipswich town marks at different periods, the **G** indicating the older form of the name of that town—Gippeswic. Occasionally a wavy cross is indented by the side of the **G**. This seems, like the Norwich zigzag, to be the mark made in scraping silver for assay, and tends to confirm the idea that the **G** is an official, and not a private mark. Besides the **G** and the fleur-de-lys marks a sexfoil, the letter **W** under a crown, and the mark of four hearts in a cross are common on church-plate in parts of Suffolk. Indeed, before 1700 much provincial plate is either unmarked, has maker's initials or some nondescript marks, the significance of which can only be guessed at. Besides the capital **W** in Suffolk another **W** is found on church-plate in Worcestershire, indicating probably Worcester. This list will be prolonged by the experience of most readers of this volume.









The following table gives a summary, in a form convenient for reference, of all that has been said about ancient provincial English hall-marks, and some illustrations of those which are of the most importance to the collector of old plate :

TABLE OF MARKS USED BY THE PROVINCIAL ASSAY TOWNS PRIOR TO 1701.

TOWN	TOWN MARK.	STANDARD.	DATE MARK.	MAKER'S MARK.
YORK.	 * Leopard's head crowned and fleur-de-lis dimidiated in circular stamp.	None.	Annual letter.	Initials or symbol, or the two combined.
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.	Three castles in shield.  Founded in c. 1665-85. c. 1685. 1686-97. 	A lion passant turned to the right on an oval punch is found in 1664 and 1672 with the single castle.	None.	Ditto.
NORWICH.	City arms on shield, being a castle in chief and lion passant in base.  1566.  1644.  1698.	A seeded rose crowned. Found 1690-40 and circa 1690.  Sometimes a crown and a seeded rose, or else a rose-sprig, on separate punches, circa 1660-85.	Annual letter, with interruptions.	Ditto.
CHESTER.	Coat and crest of the city on two punches till 1686, viz., 3 lions pass. dimid. per pale with 3 garbs dimid., and a sword erect for crest. From 1686-1701.  1579.	None.	Annual letter from 1689 to 1697.	Ditto.
EXETER.	Letter X crowned.  1640.	None.	Doubtful.	Ditto.
HULL.	 Before c. 1620. c. 1650-1700.	None.	None.	Ditto.

* Five different punches were used for striking this mark. They are, however, so indistinct, as a rule, that an attempt to indicate them would only confuse the reader.

TABLE OF MARKS USED BY THE PROVINCIAL ASSAY OFFICES SINCE 1701.

OFFICE.	QUALITY.	STANDARD.		DATE.	DUTY FROM DEC. 1, 1784, TO 1830.	MAKER.	OFFICE MARK.
YORK.	Silver, N.S.	Lion's head erased.	Britannia, §	Annual letter.	Sovereign's head.	Initials, viz. : 1701—1720.	City arms : 5 lions passant on a cross.
	Ditto, O.S., since 1720.	Leopard's head crowned.*	Lion passant.			two first letters of surname.	
	Gold, 22-c., till 1844.	Ditto.	Ditto.			1739 onward, first letters of Christian and surname.	 c. 1710. c. 1780. c. 1787 from —1788. 1790.
EXETER.	Silver, N.S.	Lion's head erased.	Britannia.			City Arms : a castle with 3 towers.	
	Ditto, O.S., since 1720.	Leopard's head crowned.†	Lion passant.	Ditto.	Ditto.		
	Gold, 22-c., till 1844.	Ditto.	Ditto.			circa 1701—1709. 1709.	
CHESTER.	Silver, N.S.	Lion's head erased.	Britannia.			City Arms, 1701—1784, 3 lions passant dim., impaled with 3 garbs dim. ; from 1784 sword erect between 3 garbs.	
	Ditto, O.S., since 1720.	Leopard's head crowned.‡	Lion passant.	Ditto.	Ditto.		
	Gold, 22-c., till 1844.	Ditto.	Ditto.				




* Discontinued about 1847.

† Discontinued about the end of the 18th century.

‡ Before 1714 the Britannia marks were rudely engraved and in large punches.

§ Discontinued in 1830.

TABLE OF MARKS USED BY THE PROVINCIAL ASSAY OFFICES SINCE 1701—continued

OFFICE.	QUALITY.	STANDARD.	DATE.	DUTY FROM DEC. 1, 1784, TO 1800.	MAKER.	OFFICE MARK.
NEWCASTLE- UPON-TYNE.	Silver, N.S.	Lion's head erased.	Britannia.	Annual letter.	Sovereign's Initials (see pre- ceding page).	City Arms: 3 castles.  to circa 1795 1798 from circa 1795. to 1798. 1798.
	Ditto, O.S., since 1720, Gold, 22-c., till 1844.	Leopard's head crowned. Ditto.	Lion passant. Ditto.			
BIRMING- HAM, since 1773.	Silver, O.S.	... ..	Lion passant.	Ditto.	Ditto.	An anchor. 
	Ditto, N.S. Gold. 1824—1844.	As in London; but anchor instead of leopard's head.	Britannia.			
SHEFFIELD, since 1773.	Silver, O.S. Ditto, N.S.	... ..	Lion passant. Britannia.	Ditto.	Ditto.	A crown. 

N.B. As to Gold.—Since 1798 18-carat gold has been allowed; to be stamped with a crown and 18 for standard marks, the other marks as given above.

Since 1844 22-carat gold has borne a crown and 22 for standard marks, instead of the standard marks given above.

In 1854 3 lower standards { 15-carat } to bear { 15 and '625 } respectively, } together with date, maker's and town
of gold were authorised { 12-carat } the { 12 and '5 } for standard } marks; and sovereign's head, if on
as follows:— { 9-carat } figures { 9 and '375 } marks; } articles liable to duty.

CHAPTER III

SCOTLAND AND IRELAND

IN Scotland attention was paid at an early period to the fineness of wrought gold and silver, and steps were taken by the Legislature to prevent frauds in the working of those metals.

In 1489 a statute of the second Parliament of James IV. enacted that every goldsmith should have an especial mark, sign, and token to be put to his work, and that a deacon of the craft of goldsmiths should examine the said work, and put his mark and sign upon the work as a token of its true assay.

The earliest marks, therefore, were the maker's and deacon's punches only, to which the mark of the town of Edinburgh was added in 1483.

The introduction of a variable date-letter seems nearly coincident with the granting of the charter of James VII., the first mention of it being in September, 1681, when a small black letter **a** was adopted as the letter for the ensuing year. It has been changed regularly ever since on the first hall-day in October.

We have now enumerated four of the marks to be found on plate assayed in Edinburgh—the maker's, the deacon's, the castle, and the date-letter. Two others have to be mentioned—one an alteration and the other an addition. In 1759 the deacon's mark was abolished, the standard

SCOTLAND

mark of a thistle being substituted for it ; and in 1784, as in England, the Sovereign's head was ordained as a duty mark.

To sum up in chronological form, the Edinburgh marks are :

1. Maker's mark, from 1457.
2. Standard mark, being deacon's initials from 1457 to 1681 ; and assay-master's from 1681 to 1759, when the thistle was substituted for it.
3. The town mark of a castle, from 1483.
4. The date-letter from 1681-2.
5. The duty mark of the Sovereign's head, from 1784, as in England.

As so much of our means of dating old Scotch plate depends upon the deacon's mark, the first thing to do is to give a list of the deacons of the craft from early times down to the year 1681, when the deacon's initials ceased to be used as the standard mark ; and after doing so, it will be as well to give a tabular view of some typical examples of Edinburgh marks from 1617 to 1778, in order that the character of Scotch hall-marking may be seen at a glance.

* LIST OF EDINBURGH DEACONS.

1525. ADAM LIES.	1554. THOMAS EWING.
1526. THOMAS RYND.	1556. THOMAS RYND.
1529. MICHAELI. GILBERT.	1558. MICHAELL GILBERT.
1530. JAMES COLLIE.	1561. THOMAS EWING.
1531. ALLANE MOSSMAN.	1562. GEORGE RIND.
1532. JOHN LYLE.	1563. JAMES COLLIE.
1534. GEORGE HERIOT.	1564. Do.
1535. THOMAS RYND.	1565-6-7. GEORGE HERIOT.
1544. JOHN LYLE.	1568. JAMES MOSMAN.
1547. ARCHIBALD MAYSONN.	1572. ADAM CRAIG.
1548. JOHN GILBERT.	1573. Do.
1550. JOHN LYLE.	1574. DAVID DENNISTON.
1551. MICHAELL RYND.	1575. GEORGE HERIOT.
1552. THOMAS EWING.	1577. WILLIAM COLLIE.
1553. Do.	1578. Do.

* See "Old English Plate" (W. J. Cripps, C.B.)

EDINBURGH DEACONS

1579. EDWARD HAIRT.	1633. GEORGE CRAWFURD.
1580. Do.	1634. Do.
1581. DAVID DENNEISTOUN.	1635. ADAM LAMB.
1582. EDWARD HAIRT.	1636. Do.
1583. THOMAS ANNAND.	1637. JOHN SCOTT.
1584. GEORGE HERIOT.	1638. Do.
1585. JOHN MOSMAN.	1639. ADAM LAMB.
1586. ION MOSMAN.	1640. THOS. CLEGHORN.
1587. ADAME CRAIGE.	1641. Do.
1588. ADAME CRAIGE.	1642. JAS. DENNISTOUN.
1589. GEORGE HERIOT, SR.	1643. Do.
1590. Do.	1644. ADAM LAMB.
1591. WILLIAM COLIE.	1645. Do.
1592. Do.	1646. JOHN SCOTT.
1593. Do.	1647. Do.
1594. Do.	1648. GEORGE CLEGHORN.
1595. CLAUDERONE BEYEARD.	1649. Do.
1596. [DAVID HERIOT]	1650. JAS. FAIRBAIRN.
1597. DANIELL CLAUFUIRD.	1651. Do.
1598. GEORGE HERIOT.	1652. Do.
1599. DAVID HERIOT.	1653. ANDREW BURNETT
1600. Do.	[BURRELL].
1601. GEORGE FOULLIS.	1654. Do.
1602. Do.	1655. GEORGE CLEGHORN.
1603. GEORGE HERIOT.	1656. GEORGE CLEGHORN.
1604. ROBERT COLIE.	1657. JAS. FAIRBAIRN.
1605. GEORGE FOULLIS.	1658. Do.
1606. Do.	1659. ANDREW BURNETT
1607. GEORGE HERIOT.	[BURRELL].
1608. ROBERT DENNISTOUN.	1660. Do.
1609. Do.	1661. PATRICK BORTHWICK.
1610. GEORGE FOULLIS.	1662. Do.
1611. DAVID PALMER.	1663. EDWARD CLEGHORN.
1612. Do.	1664. Do.
1613. JAMES DENNISTOUN.	1665. JAS. SYMONTONE.
1614. Do.	1666. Do.
1615. GEORGE CRAWFURD.	1667. ALEX. SCOTT.
1616. Do.	1668. Do.
1617. JOHN LINDSAY.	1669. ALEX. REID.
1618. Do.	1670. Do.
1619. JAS. DENNISTOUN.	1671. EDWARD CLEGHORN.
1620. Do.	1672. Do.
1621. GEORGE CRAWFURD.	1673. THOS. CLEGHORN.
1622. Do.	1674. EDWARD CLEGHORN [ALEX.
1623. GILBERT KIRKWOOD.	REID].
1624. Do.	1675. W. LAW.
1625. ALEX. REID.	1676. Do.
1626. Do.	1677. ALEX. REID.
1627. ADAM LAMB.	1678. Do.
1628. Do.	1679. EDWARD CLEGHORN.
1629. ALEX. REID.	1680. Do.
1630. Do.	1681. THOS. YOURSTON.
1631. JAS. DENNISTOUN.	1682. Do.
1632. Do.	

EDINBURGH

To illustrate the use of the deacon's mark in dating old Scotch plate, it is the proper place to turn here to our tabular view of marks on old plate. The sets of marks are numbered to correspond with the biographical notes which belong to and follow them. The maker's mark is as a rule found on the left of the Edinburgh mark, and the deacon's or assay-master's on the right of it.

- 1.—1617. Edinburgh City
mace.

- 2.—1618. Fyvie com. cup.



- 3.—1633. Trinity College
bread-plate.



- 4.—1642. Tolbooth
Church com. cups,
Edinburgh.



- 5.—1646. Newbattle com.
cup.



- 6.—1657. Dunbar com.
cups.



- 7.—1677. Pittenweem
com. cup.



- 8.—1686. Dunblane com.
cups.



- 9.—1692. Culross com.
cups, dated 1693.



- 10.—1717. Legerwood
com. cups, dated
1717.



EDINBURGH

11.—1728. William Ay-toun.



12.—1735. James Kerr.



13.—1746. Edward Lo-thian.



14.—1760. Robt. Gordon.




















15.—1778. Patrick Robert-son.



EXAMPLES OF EDINBURGH PLATE, prior to 1681.

With Maker's and Deacon's Marks.




1561			Maker, Alex. Auchinleck. Deacon, Thos. Ewing. Mazer, dated 1567.—St. Mary's Coll., St. Andrew's.
1586?			Maker and Deacon, probably John Mosman. Com. cup, undated.—Rosneath.
1596-9?			[Maker, Hugh Lyndsay, adm 1587. Deacon, David Heriot, adm. 1592.]—Com. cup, undated. Currie.
c. 1610			Maker, Robt. Dennistoun [adm. 1597]. Deacon, illegible. The George Heriot Loving Cup, formed of a Nautilus shell.—The Heriot Trust, Edinburgh.
1617-8			Maker, G. Kirkwoode, as in 1623-4. Deacon, John Lyndsay. Com. cups, undated.—Carstairs and Glencairn.
1619-20			Maker as last. Deacon, James Dennistoun [adm. 1598]. Com. cup, undated.—Blantyre.
1623 4			Maker and Deacon, Gilbert Kirkwoode. Com. cups, undated. —Marnock and Beith.
1633			Maker, probably Thos. Cleghorn [adm. 1604]. Deacon, George Crawford. Com. cups, dated 1633.—Old Grey Friars Ch., Edinburgh.
1638			[Maker, John Fraser, adm. 1624]. Deacon, John Scott. Com. cup, tazza form on baluster stem, given 1638 to Monifuth.—Messrs. G. Lambert, 1888.

EDINBURGH





1642-3		Maker, Nicol Trotter [adm. 1635]. Deacon, James Fairbairn. Com. cups, dated 1643.—Tolbooth Ch., Edinburgh.
Do.		Maker, John Scott. Deacon as last. Com. cup, dated 1644.—Canongate Parish Ch., Edinburgh.
Do.?		Maker [Robert Gibson, adm. 1628]. Deacon as last. Com. cup, undated.—Dalkeith.
1645		Maker as in 1633. Deacon, Adam Lamb. Com. cup, dated 1646.—Newbattle.
1645	Do.	Maker [Andro Dennistoun, adm. 1636]. Deacon as last. Com. cup, dated 1646.—Newbattle.
1649		Maker, John Scott. Deacon, George Cleghorn. Com. cup on baluster stem, dated 1650.—Dalmellington.
Do.		Maker, Andrew Burnett [Burrell]. Deacon, George Cleghorn. Basin, dated 1649.—Old Grey Friars Ch., Edinburgh.
1650		Maker, George Crawford. Deacon, James Fairbairn, as above in 1642-3. Com. cup, dated 1650.—Dalmellington.
1653-4		Maker and Deacon, Andrew Burnett [Burrell]. Com. cup, undated.—Paisley.
1655-6		Maker, Peter Neilson [adm. 1647]. Deacon, George Cleghorn. Spoons.—Heirs of Thomas Maxwell.
1663-4?		Maker, Alex. Scott [adm. 1649]. Deacon, Edward Cleghorn [adm. 1649]. Com. cups, undated.—Linlithgow.
1667		Maker, W. Law. Deacon, James Symontone. Com. cup, dated 1667. Glencross. Also Com. cup, dated 1673.—Mid-Calder.
1670		Maker and Deacon, Alex. Reid. Com. cups, dated 1670.—North Berwick.
1680		Maker and Deacon, Edward Cleghorn. Com. cup, dated 1681.—Newbattle.

EXAMPLES OF EDINBURGH PLATE, from 1681.





With Maker's Marks and the Assay-master's Mark till its discontinuance in 1759.

1682			[Probably James Cockburn, adm. 1669.] Jug.—The late Lord Murray. Assay-master, John Borthwick, 1681-96.
Do.		Do.	Duddington Church plate, dated 1682. [Rev. T. Burns reverses this mark and attributes it to E. Cleghorn.]

EDINBURGH

- 1682  Do. [Andrew Law.] Baptismal basin.—Tron Church, Edinburgh.
- Do.  Do. Com. cups.—Calross. [Rev. T. Burns attributes these to W. Law.]
- Do.  Do. Com. cup.—Pittenweem.
- 1683  Do. (Thos. Yourston.) Com. cup.—Peebles.
- 1685 Do. Jas. Cockburn, as in 1682. Communion cups, dated 1686.—Auchtermuchtie.
- 1689 (Do.) Benholm Church plate, dated 1690.
- 1690 [Walter Scott, adm. 1686] Church-plate, dated 1689.—Temple Ch., Edinburgh.
- 1691 Do. [John Lawe, adm. 1662.] Com. cup, gift of Hay.—Falkland.
- 1692 [James Sympsone, adm. 1687.] Church-plate, dated 1693.—Benholm.
- 1694 (Robert Ingles.) Church-plate, dated 1694.—Prestonkirk.
- 1695 (Thos. Cleghorn, adm. 1689.) Com. cups.—Prestonpana.
- 1698 [Thos. Ker, adm. 1694.] Trinity College Church plate, dated 1698. Also 1704 Com. cups, given 1705.—St. Michael's, Dumfries. Assay-master, James Penman, 1696—1708.
- 1701 [Geo. Scott, adm. 1697.] Communion cup, dated 1702.—New North Kirk, Edinburgh.
- Do. [J. Penman.] Com. plate, dated 1702.—Dunning, Perthshire.
- Do. Do. (Thos. Cleghorn, as in 1695.) Dalmeny Church plate, presented by Lord Rosebery, 1702. Also 1703 Com. cups, dated 1703.—Mertoun Kirk, St. Boswell's.
- 1702 Com. cup, given 1702.—Pittenweem.
- 1703 Com. cup, given 1704.—New North Kirk, Edinburgh.
- Do. (Maker as in 1701.) New North Kirk Communion cup, dated 1704.
- 1704 [Alex. Kincaid, adm. 1692.] Carmichael Church plate, dated 1705.
- 1705 [James Taitt, adm. 1704.] Rattray Church plate. Also 1731 Com. cups.—Crichton.
- 1707 | B.I (Robert Ingles, as in 1694.) Communion cup, Cromdale, Morayshire, given by Jean Houston, Lady Grant, 1708.

EDINBURGH

1707	WS		(Maker as in 1690.) Communion cups, dated 1708.—Lady Yester's Ch., Edinburgh. Assay-master, Edward Penman, 1708-29.
Do.		Do.	[Mungo Yourstone, adm. 1702.] Baptismal laver, dated 1708.—New North Kirk, Edinburgh.
1708	Do.	Do.	Eddleston Communion cups, dated 1709. Also 1714 Com. cups, dated 1714.—Maryton.
Do.		Do.	[Robt. Ker, adm. 1705.] Com. cups.—Iron-gray.
1712		Do.	[Alex. Forbes, adm. 1692.] Candlesticks.—Chuny.
1716	RI	Do.	(Robert Ingles, as in 1694.) Abbotshall (near Kirkaldy) Church plate, dated 1717.
1717			(Patrick Turnbull.) Legerwood Com. cups, dated 1717.
Do.			(Robert Ingles, as in 1694.) Errol Church plate, dated 1718.
Do.			[John Seatoune, adm. 1688.] Com. cups, dated 1719.—Corstorphine.
1718			(Robert Ingles, as in 1694.) Galashiels Church plate, dated 1719.
1719			[Wm. Ged, adm. 1706.] Punch bowl of the Royal Company of Archers, dated 1720.
1720			{Alex. Simpson, adm. 1710.] Pencaitland Church plate, dated 1721.
1721			[Harry Beatone, adm. 1704.] Kelso Church plate, presented by Christiana Kerr, "daur. of the Master of Chatto and widow of Frogden, 1722."
1722			[Colin Campbell, adm. 1714.] Spoons.—Alexander Drysdale, Esq. Also 1723 Com. cups, dated 1723.—Dalziel.
Do.			[Chas. Dickson, adm. 1719.] Com. cup, dated 1722.—Ayr.
1726			[Qy. Harry Beatone.] Forteviot (Perth) Church plate, given 1727.
1727			[Patrick Gream, adm. 1725.] Table spoons.—Marquis of Breadalbane.
1728		Do.	[Alexr. Edmonstone, adm. 1721.] Com. cups, dated 1729.—Anstruther Easter.
1729			(James Kerr.) St. Ninian's Church plate. Also 1733 Com. cups, given 1734.—Auchinleck. Assay-master Archibald Ure, 1729-40.
1732			[John Main, adm. 1729.] Kincardine Church plate, given 1733. Also 1733 Com. cup, dated 1734.—Panbride.
1733			(Wm. Ayton.) Com. cup.—Kilrinney.

EDINBURGH

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1735	I-K	Do.	(James Kerr, as in 1729.) Bowl on feet.— Castle Grant.
1736	Do.	Do.	(Do.) Set of salvers. Do.
Do.	HP	Do.	[Hugh Penman, adm. 1734.] Com. cups, dated 1737.—Kinross.
1741	WA	GED	(Maker as in 1733, Dougal Ged, Deacon 1740-1, acting as Assay-master). Com. cup, dated 1742.—Newburgh.
Do.	LO	Do.	[Maker, Laurence Oliphant, adm. 1737.] Deacon as last. Com. cup, dated 1742.— Alloa.
1742	AG	EL	[Maker, Robt. Gordon, adm. 1741.] Edw. Lothian, Deacon 1742-3, acting as Assay- master. Beakers, dated 1744.—Auldearn.
1743	EL	EL	[Maker, Edw. Lothian, and again as Deacon for Assay-master as above.] Com. cups dated 1744.— Kembach.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. Do. Com. cups dated 1744.— Kirkcudbright.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. Do. Silver club, dated 1744.— Edinburgh Golf Club.
1747	CL	HG	Guthrie Church plate, dated 1748. Assay- master, Hugh Gordon, 1744-59.
1749	KM	Do.	[Ker and Dempster.] Old Church, Edinburgh, Communion cups, dated 1750.
1751	CLARK	Do.	[John Clark, adm. 1751.] Forks. Noted by author.
Do.	EO	Do.	[Ebenezer Oliphant, adm. 1737.] Kettle and stand. Noted by author.
1752	GED	Do.	(Dougal Ged, adm. 1734.) Spoons.
1753	IG	Do.	[James Gillsland, adm. 1748.] Pepper-box.— Sir George Home, Bart. Also 1762 Com. cups, dated 1763.—Gordon.
1754	LR	Do.	[Lothian and Robertson.] Lochgoilhead Church plate, given by Sir James Living- stone, of Glenterran, Bart., 1754.
1755	KD	Do.	[Ker and Dempster.] Double-handled por- ringer.—Castle Grant.
1760	ALT		[Alexr. Aitcheson, adm. 1746.] Com. cup, dated 1761. —Langton.
1762	WD		[William Drummond, adm. 1760.] { St. Cuthbert's Parish Chapel of Ease, Edinburgh, Com- munion plate, dated 1763.
1763	Do.	Do.	Do. baptismal laver dated 1763.
1765	K & D		(Maker as in 1755.) Auchinleck Church plate, from Lady Auchinleck, "given by Lord Auchinleck, 1766."
1766	PR		(Patrick Robertson, adm. 1751.) { Cake-basket.—Messrs. Mac- kay and Chisholm.
1770	Do.	Do.	Spoons.—Capt. Gordon of Cluny.
1771	IFW		[James Walsh, adm. 1746.] Plain bowl. Castle Grant.

EDINBURGH

1776		[William Davie, adm. 1740.] Oxnam Church plate, dated 1776.
1777	PE	(Patrick Robertson, as in 1766.) Mauchline Church plate, dated 1777.
1783	<i>W D</i>	(William Davie, as in 1776.) Cramond Church plate.
1784		[James Hewitt, adm. 1760.] St. Andrew's (Edinburgh) Church plate
1785		(Francis Howden.) Leecroft (Bridge of Allan) Church plate.
1788	PE	(Patrick Robertson, as in 1766.) Mauchline baptismal basin.
1789	Do.	(Do.) Pencaitland Church plate, given 1789.
1790	Do.	(Do.) Kippen Church plate, given 1790.
Do.		[Alex. Gairdner, ent. 1754.] Carmylie Church plate, given 1791.
1791		[William and Patrick Cunningham, adm. 1776.] Tolbooth Church baptising basin, renewed 1792.
1795		(William Robertson, adm. 1789.) Westerkirk Church plate.
1799	FE	(Francis Howden, as in 1785.) Kincardine Church plate, dated 1799.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL MARKS

In *Glasgow* the old town mark was the arms, with the bell on one side of the tree, a letter G on the other; the fish's head is sometimes to the dexter, and sometimes to the sinister side, and has a ring in its mouth: of this mark we have above twenty examples between the years 1694 and 1766.

On early plate the town mark is on a small round punch, so small that it is often difficult to recognise the bearings at all. In most examples we have a date-letter, but it is impossible to place them in regular order, except for a very short period. It seems probable that the letters used at the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the following century were of the same character as

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL MARKS

those of the first two Edinburgh alphabets, and that the same letters stood for nearly the same years at both places. The letter S in various escutcheons which appears on several of the following examples in 1734, and later, and the letter O at c. 1770, seem not to have been date-letters. Mr. A. J. S. Brook suggests that S denotes "standard" quality.

Glasgow, 1697. [Robert Brook, 1673.]
Church plate, dated 1697.—Hamilton.



Glasgow, 1701. Com. cups, formerly at
Cardross.—Sudeley Castle.



Glasgow, 1703. Renfrew Church plate.



Glasgow, 1708. Greenock, West Church plate.



Glasgow, 1710. Com. cups, dated 1709.—
Barony Church, Glasgow. Also at
Kilmarnock, 1709.



Glasgow, 1727. [Johan Biltzing, adm. 1717.]
Com. cups, dated 1727.—Dumbarton.



Glasgow, 1734. Com. cups, dated 1734.
Barony Church, Glasgow.



Glasgow, 1752. Com cup, dated 1752.—
Dalmellington. Also cups dated 1752.—
Bothwell.



Glasgow. 1765. [Probably Bayne and Napier.]
St. Quivox Church plate.—Ayr.



Glasgow, c. 1770. [Milne and Campbell.]
Com. cups, undated.—Inverary.



In *Dundee* also the town mark was the arms, a pot of three growing lilies, of which we have only a few examples. The shape of the flowers is not always quite the same.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL MARKS

Dundee, 1652. Forgan Church plate,
Fife [Qy. Robert Gairdyne.]



Dundee, 1665. Dundee parish church,
alms-dish. Also St. Vigean's,
Arbroath, dated 1667. [Thos.
Lyndsay, 1662.]



At *Aberdeen* the town mark was a contraction
BD or ABD. In the first Aberdeen mark
given the WM stands for the maker's name, *Walter
Melvil*; the XX may be the quality of the silver.
ABD script letters were used about 1770-80.

Aberdeen, 1650. King's College mace.
(Walter Melvil, Deacon, 1662.)



Aberdeen, 1666. Com. cup dated 1666;
Ellon, Aberdeenshire. (George
Walker, adm. 1685.)



Aberdeen 1680. Three medals.—Grammar
School, Aberdeen. [Wm. Scott, adm.
1666.]



Aberdeen, 1685. Com. cup, Ellon, Aber-
deenshire. (George Walker.)



Early in the eighteenth century some makers
at Aberdeen used a shield with three small castles,
not unlike the better-known Newcastle mark,
instead of the letters ABD. Examples of this
are the following:

1715. [John Walker, adm. 1713.] Com. cups,
dated 1715.—Marykirk.






1731. [Alex. Forbes, adm. 1728.] Com. cup,
dated 1731.—St. Fergus.



The mark of AF is also known with the three
castles mark.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL MARKS

Later in the century the town mark in script letters is found; as for example at Dyce, in 1770   the mark of James Wildgoose, adm. 1763; and at Birnie, in 1778, with  the mark of James Law, adm. 1777.

Montrose. A mark formerly given as belonging either to Aberdeen or Montrose seems now to be fairly identified by Mr. Brook as that of William Lindsay of Montrose from 1671 to 1708. It is found as follows, and the hammer shows that he belonged to the Hammermen's Society.

Montrose, 1682. Fordown Church plate,
Kincardineshire.



The *Inverness* town mark was, like that of Aberdeen, a contraction INS, but has no mark over these initials. A more modern maker's mark met with is that of *Charles Jamison*, who was in business there about the year 1810. Besides his initials there is an animal (very small) something like a dromedary, which happens to be the dexter supporter to the Inverness arms. The animal is found usually turned to the left, but sometimes to the right.

Inverness, 1810.—(Charles Jamison.)



Inverness. Soup ladle, late 18th cent.
—Late Dr. Diamond, F.S.A.



Inverness. Tea-spoons.—Marquess of Breadalbane.



The *Perth* town mark was a spread eagle, sometimes single and sometimes double-headed,

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL MARKS

part of the town arms, and was used along with the Edinburgh marks, as shown on the West Church communion plate. The double eagle with **RK** (Robert Kay) is found on spoons of more modern date; and this maker's mark is also found with a single-headed eagle on a plain rectangular stamp on spoons, the property of the Marquess of Breadalbane. It should be mentioned that the mark of a lamb and flag for Perth, with **RG** for maker's mark, occurs on the communion cups of Coupar Angus, which are dated 1687, and on an undated cup at Meigle, Perthshire. [Robert Gardiner, deacon for Edinburgh 1669, 1673, and 1674.]

Perth, 1771 The West Church,
Perth.



The *St. Andrew's* town mark was a St. Andrew's cross, as shown on the parish church communion plate; the same marks occur on a silver dish, thought to be a salt-cellar, belonging to St. Mary's College there.

St. Andrew's, 1671. The parish
church-plate, St. Andrew's.
[Patrick Gairden.]



Canongate, Edinburgh. The mark, borne as is usual on Scottish provincial plate between the reduplicated maker's mark, is the Canongate crest.

Canongate Burgh, Edinburgh.

Mr. Brook gives some other examples, but

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL MARKS

always with a stag's head not having a cross above it.

Banff. A small quantity of table plate seems to have been made here, of which the spoon cited is a good example. [Patrick Scott, c. 1710-31.]

Banff. Spoon, Hanoverian pattern. (Late Dr. Diamond, F.S.A.)



Elgin. A soup-ladle has been noted by W. J. Cripps, C.B., bearing the mark **ELGIN** with four other marks, viz. a castle with two towers (twice repeated); a standing figure with a staff, and the maker's initials CF. Mr. A. J. S. Brook reads these marks as the figure of St. Giles, the west front of Elgin Cathedral, and the maker's mark of Charles Fowler, 1790-1820.

Greenock. Mr. Brook attributes the small mark of an anchor often found on Scottish plate to Greenock.

UNCERTAIN SCOTTISH MARKS

Pair of beaker cups, given 1750.—Drainie by Elgin.



Com. cup, dated 1633.—Fintray, Aberdeenshire.



MODERN GLASGOW





Lastly, we come to the establishment of a new assay office in Glasgow by an Act of 1819 (59 Geo. III. c. 28). The distinguishing mark was to be the arms of the city of Glasgow—a tree, fish, and bell; and its date-letters, complete alphabets of twenty-six letters each, have been regularly changed. They are given in Appendix B.

EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW

A new alphabet of italic capitals commenced in 1897. The standard mark is the lion rampant these three, together with the maker's mark and Sovereign's head, make up the set of marks used there.

Those readers who require still further information on the question of Scottish hall-marks cannot do better than refer to the large work of Rev T. Burns on *Old Scottish Communion Plate* Edinburgh, 1892.

TABLE OF MARKS USED IN EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW.

OFFICE.	QUALITY.	STANDARD.		DATE.	DUTY.	MAKER.	TOWN MARK
EDINBURGH.	Silver, O.S.	Deacon's mark 1457 to 1759, then the thistle.	...	Annual letter from 1681.	Sovereign's head from 1784 to 1890.	Initials, sometimes in monogram, from 1457.	Castle from 1483. 
	Ditto, N.S.	 Ditto.	Britannia.				
GLASGOW from 1819.	Silver, O.S.	Lion rampant.	...	Do. from 1819.	Do. from 1819 to 1890.	Do. from 1819.	Tree, fish, and bell. 
	Ditto, N.S.	 Ditto.	Britannia.				

IRELAND

The Goldsmiths' Company of Dublin, incorporated by a charter from Charles I., dated 1638 (22 Dec. 13 Car. I.), has the entire regulation of

IRELAND

the goldsmiths' trade in Ireland. This appointed that no gold or silver of less fineness than the standard in England was to be wrought, and the "King's Majesty's stamp called the Harp crowned now appointed by his said Majesty" was not to be put on any silver below his Majesty's standard.

Date-letters have been used in Ireland from the time of the Charter of 1638, and as elsewhere have formed more or less regular alphabets, the course of which is, however, not always quite certain. Plate of about the middle of the eighteenth century is sometimes found bearing the other proper marks, but no date-letter at all.

The old English **C** for 1680-1, for example, and the **K** for 1693-4, leave us an interval of thirteen years, but only six letters to distribute over it. If these six letters succeeded each other in regular order, from 1680 to 1686, historical events might be left to account for the next few years. The charters of all Irish Corporations were annulled for a time in 1687, and little trade in silver or gold work could have been carried on in Ireland, between the landing of King James at Kinsale in 1689, and the Treaty of Limerick which was concluded in October 1691.

It must be confessed that it is less easy to account for a second gap between the years 1695 and 1709, and if the Dublin records are to be trusted, work seems to have been regularly carried on through the most troublous times. It is understood that the matter has attracted the attention of the Royal Irish Academy, and there is therefore reason to hope that some day an authoritative explanation of it will be furnished. The tables given may be depended on as nearly, if not quite

DUBLIN

accurate; and all recent research, by fixing that the R of the alphabet which begins in 1678-9 must be certainly put at 1705-6, and the S which is the first letter which occurs in a shield with an escalloped top, at 1607-8, has gone to show that each letter probably stood for two consecutive years from 1695 to 1715. It may also have been so from 1680 to 1693, but hardly any hall-marked examples of plate are known for that stormy period.

An annual letter, therefore, with a harp crowned and the maker's mark, constitute the Dublin mark until 1730, when the figure of Britannia is added in an oval.

From the alphabetical tables a good deal of additional information may be obtained, if one or two leading facts be borne in mind. The harp crowned will be found of larger size, and on a punch adapted to the outline of the mark, until 1785; after which, and until 1792, it was smaller, and placed in a plain oval escutcheon, like the *Hibernia* which is to be looked for from the year 1730. The letters of the alphabet which commences in 1746 are to be distinguished from those of the next by their being somewhat bolder, and their shields larger and more angular at the bottom than those of the later alphabet, which last have the harp in an oval from the letter P of 1785-6 as remarked above, a second distinction. Both these hints are due to the observation of Mr. Waterhouse. From about 1792 to 1808, both the harp crowned and *Hibernia* were in square stamps with the corners slightly cut off, and from 1808 to the end of that alphabet they are in shaped shields like the date-letter.

A list of masters of the Goldsmiths' Company

DUBLIN

of Dublin is here given, as some of their initials occur on pieces of plate.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1671. THOS. RUTTER. | 1696. VINCENT KIDDER, Assay |
| 1672. JOHN DICKSON. | Master 1697—1726. |
| 1673. RICHARD LORD, Assay | 1697. JOHN CLIFTON. |
| Master before 1692. | 1698. JOHN HUMPHRY. |
| 1674. PAUL LOVELACE. | 1699. DAVID KING, A. 1681. |
| 1675. Do. | 1700. W. BINGHAM, A. 1673. |
| 1676. ABM. VOISIN. | 1701. JOSEPH WALKER, A. 1683. |
| 1677. JAMES COTTINGHAM. | 1702. ROBT. RIGMAIDEN. |
| 1678. JAMES KELLY, A. 1654. | 1703. JOHN HARRIS. |
| 1679. JOHN COPE, d. bef. 1787. | 1704. JAMES WELDING, died. |
| 1680. GERRARD GRACE. | 1705. ROBT. SMITH. |
| 1681. SAMUEL MARSDEN. | 1706. EDWARD SLICER. |
| 1682. ABEL RAM, Ald ^m . Sir. | 1707. Do. |
| 1683. EDWARD HARRIS. | 1708. THOS. BROWNE. |
| 1684. CAPT. JAMES COTTINGHAM | 1709. MORTAGH DOWLING. |
| 1685. Do. | 1710. BENJ. RACINE. |
| 1686. ADAM SORET. | 1711. THOS. BILLING. |
| 1687. JOHN SHELLY, A. 1674. | 1712. EDW. WORKMAN, A. 1693. |
| 1688. JOHN CURHBERT.* | 1713. W. ARCHDALE, A. 1695. |
| 1689. JOHN DICKSON. | Assay Master 1736-51. |
| 1690. WM. DRAYTON, A. 1676. | 1714. JOHN HAMILTON. |
| 1691. ADAM SORET. | 1715. ERASMUS COPE. |
| 1692. TH. BOLTON, Assay Master | 1716. JOHN PALLET, A. 1695. |
| 1692-97. | 1717. JOHN STERNE. |
| 1693. JOHN PHILLIPS, A. 1666 | 1718. WM. BARRY. |
| 1694. CAPT. BENJ. BURTON, A. 1678. | 1719. Do. |
| 1695. Do. | |
-
- | | |
|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1638 | Communion flagon—Trinity College, Dublin. |
| 1639 | (Probably John Thornton.) Communion cup, dated 1639—Fethard, Wexford. |
| 1640 | Paten, dated 1640.—Do. |
| Do. | (Probably William Cooke, master 1637.) Communion cup and paten, dated 1639-40.—St. John Evangelist, Dublin. |
| 1641 | (Do.)—Communion cup, given 1637.—Derry Cathedral. |
| 1659 | Communion cup, given 1659.—St. John's-in-the-Vale, Crosthwaite, Cumb. (Probably Joseph Stoker, master 1656) |
| 1663 | Communion cup, dated 1665.—Corporation of Drogheda. |
| Do. | Communion cup and flagon, both dated 1667.—St. Peter's, Drogheda. |
| | Note.—A Communion plate, date 1669, <i>ex dono</i> Bellingham, at Trinity College, Dublin, is by this maker. |
| 1676 | (Samuel Marsden, master 1681.) Communion cup and paten, given 1676.—St. Michan, Dublin. |

















DUBLIN

- 1679 Cups, dated 1674 (probably E. Swan) Sir J. K. James, Bart.
Also flagon, dated 1677.—St. Werburgh, Dublin.
- Do. (The other initial indistinct, probably SM as in 1676.)—
Casket of St. George's Guild, dated 1678.
- 1680 (Andrew Gregory, sworn 1673.) Tankards (see woodcut,
Chap. x.).—Merchant Taylors' Co., London.
- Do. (Do.) Small Communion cup, originally the property of
a Dean of Cork.—Late Rev. H. H. Westmore.
- Do. (Probably John Phillips, master 1693.) Tankard-flagon,
—St. John's, Limerick.
- Do. (Gerrard Grace.) Ch. flagon, H. E. Taylor, Esq.,
Whickham.
- 1684 (Probably John Humphry, master 1698.) Communion
cup, called the new challess in 1686.—St. John's, Dublin.
- Do. Do. (Do.) Communion cup, given 1685.—St. Werburgh,
Dublin.
- Do. Alms-dish, dated 1683 (Walter Lewis, A. 1666.)—Do.
- Do. "Doggett" paten, given 1693.—Do. (Probably John Cope,
master 1679, or John Cuthbert, master 1688).
- 1693 (Thos. Bolton, Alderman of Dublin and Assay-Master
1692-97.) Cup, given 1696.—Mansion House, Dublin.
- Do. (Do.) Cup, *ex dono* Duncombe.—Trinity College, Dublin.
- Do. (Joseph Walker, master 1701.) Paten, dated 1693.—Ch. Ch.
Cathedral, Dublin. Also paten, given 1693.—St. Michan,
Dublin.
- Do. (Do.) Communion cup, dated 1696.—St. Nicholas',
Dublin.
- Do. (Probably Alex Sinclair, warden 1699.) Piece of plate,
dated Jan. 1694.—Abbey Leix. Also alms-dish, given
1694.—Ch. Ch. Cathedral, Dublin.
- 1694 (David King, master 1699.) Flagon, dated 1698.—St.
Michan's, Dublin.
- 1695 (Thos. Bolton, as in 1693.) Cup given 1696.—Mansion
House, Dublin.
- Do. Flagon, dated 1700.—Trinity College, Dublin.
- 1697 Large monteith with arms and inscription.—Noted by
Messrs. West and Co. (Rt. Smith, master 1705, or
E. Slicer, master 1707.)
- Do. (David King, master 1699.) Gadroned salver from the
same collection.—Do. The foot of this is by A.S.
- 1699 } (Do.) Mace, dated 1701, formerly belonging to the borough
1700 } of Lifford.—Earl of Erne.
- Do. Paten, dated 1703.—St. Mary's, Dublin.
- Do. (Joseph Walker, as in 1693.) Flagon and paten, dated
1720.—Ch. Ch. Cathedral, Dublin.
- 1701 } (Alex Sinclair, as in 1693.) Tankard.—Noted by W. J
1702 } Cripps, Esq., C.B.

DUBLIN

- 1705 } (Joseph Walker, as in 1693.) Communion cup and paten,
1706 } dated 1706.—St. Nicholas', Dublin.
Do. (David King, as in 1694.) Paten, undated.—Ch. Ch.
Cathedral, Dublin.
Do. (Do.) Small salver on foot.—Noted by Messrs West and
Co.
- 1706 (Hy. Mathews, warden 1711.) Paten, dated 1705.—St.
Mary's, Dublin.
- 1707 } (Thos. Bolton, as in 1693.) Paten, dated 1707.—Staples-
1708 } town, Carlow.
Do. (Joseph Walker, as in 1693.) Cup, dated 1709, *as dono*
Palliser.—Trinity College, Dublin.
- Do. **DK** (David King, as in 1694.) Mace.—Corporation of Ennis-
killen.
Do. Communion cup, dated Feb. 1703-4.—Cloyne Cathedral.
1709 } (Joseph Walker, as in 1693.) Alms-dish.—St. Mary's,
1710 } Dublin.
Do. Do. (Do.) Communion cup and paten, dated 1706.—St.
Nicholas', Dublin.
Do. (Thomas Bolton, as in 1693.) Flagon; legacy, dated
1712.—Cloyne Cathedral.
Do. (Communion cup dated 1709.) St. Margaret's, Dromiskin.
Do. **PT** (Probably Philip Tough, warden 1711.) Com. plate at St.
Crown and Dogmaels, Pembroke.
Shaped
Shield
- Do. **DK** (David King, as in 1694.) Flagon, dated 1711.—St.
Andoen's, Dublin.
- 1711 } Do. (Do.) Communion cup, given 1713.—Killeshranda, Cavan.
1712 } Paten, dated 1712.—St. Mary's, Dublin.
Do. (Thos. Bolton, as in 1693.) Fine fluted monteith.—Capt.
1713 } M. Longfield.
1714 } Communion plate, dated 1715.—Cashel Cathedral.
1715 } (Joseph Walker, as in 1693.) Paten, dated 1716.—St.
Do. Luke's, Dublin.
Do. Paten.—Daglingworth, Glouc. (Perhaps John Clifton,
master 1697.)
- 1716 (Thos. Bolton, as in 1693.) Candlesticks with square
bases, the corners cut off, winged busts on the stems.—
Earl of Ichester. Also two-handled cup. Col. Tre-
mayne, Carlew.
- Do. (Edward Workman, warden 1712.)—Flagon dated 1717.—
St. John Evangelist, Dublin.
- Do. (Probably another mark of David King.) Flagon, dated
1716.—Templeport, Cavan.
- Do. Flagon, dated 1716.—Killeshrandra, Cavan.
1718 } (Thos. Bolton, as in 1693.) Mace.—Corporation of Dublin.
Do. **AS** (Probably Alex. Sinclair, as in 1693.) Plain salver on
foot. Noted by West and Co.
Do. (Philip Kinneraley, master 1720.) Alms-dish, dated 1720.
—Noted by Lambert and Co. [brokeshire.
- 1719 **TW** Thos. Walker, as in 1726. Paten, Rhoscrowther, Pem-

DUBLIN

- 1720 Fluted salver.—late Col. Meadows Taylor, C.S.I.
Do. Salver on feet, bearing Gore arms.—Lord Harlech.
Do. Plain two-handled cup.—Capt. M. Longfield.
1724  (As in 1720.) Coffee-pot.—Rev. F. Sutton,
1725  Two-handled cup and cover—late J. R. Daniel-Tyssen, Esq.
Do.  (John Hamilton, master 1714.) Alms-dish, dated 1724.—
St. Michan's, Dublin.
1726 (Perhaps Matthew Walker, master 1724.) Communion
cup.—St. Nicholas', Dublin.
Do. Plain salver on foot.—Noted by Messrs. West and Co.
(Probably Thomas Walker.)
1728 Mace, dated 1728.—Goldsmiths' Co., London.
1729 Plain bowl —Blair O. Cochrane, Esq.
1730  (I·H, as in 1725.) Plain bowl.—Noted by Messrs. West
and Co.
1731  (Crowned, as in 1716.) Small salver.—Marquis of Breadal-
bane.
1732  (As in 1726.) Flagon, dated 1731.—St. Nicholas', Dublin.
Do.  Mark noted by W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B. (Ant. Lefebure.)
1733  (As in 1726.) Two-handled cup.—late Lord Holmpatrick.
1734 Flagon, dated 1733.—St. Patrick's, Waterford.
Do.  Jug. won by "Smiling Bald," at Waterford Races.—
Lord Harlech. (Probably John Wilme, master 1739.)
1735  Racing cup, dated 1734.—Earl of Enniskillen. (Eras.
Cope, master 1722.)
1736  (As in 1725.) Large shaped salver and pair of small
two-handled cups.—Sold at Christie & Manson's in
1875.
Also cake-basket in imitation of wicker-work.—Capt. M.
Longfield.
Do. Mark noted by W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.—(A. Brown)
Do. Mark noted by W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.—(Robt. Hopkins,
master 1760.)
Do.  (As in 1728.) Gold snuff-box, presented with the freedom
of Naas, 1737.—Earl of Shannon.
1738  (Crowned, as in 1716.) Paten. — Llanelian-yn-Rhoe,
Denbighshire.
1739  Communion cup, dated 1741.—Kildare Cathedral. (Fras.
Williamson.)
1740 Mark noted by W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.—(Andrew Goodwin,
master 1746.)
1743  (As in 1725.) Table-spoons.—Lord Amherst of Hackney.
1744  Do.—Noted by Messrs. Waterhouse.
1745 Mark noted by W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.







DUBLIN

- 1747 Flagon.—St. Nicholas', Dublin. (Probably W. Wilson.)
- 1753 Table-spoons, Hanoverian pattern. — Col. Tremayne. Carclew. (Probably Isaac D'Olier, master 1752.)
- c. 1755 Salvers and tankard.—Lord O'Neill. (Robt. Calderwood master 1736.)
- 1755 (David Petre.) Fluted soup-ladle. — Col. Tremayne Carclew.
- 1756 Spoons.—Noted by Messrs. Waterhouse.
- Do. Table-spoons, feather-edged.—Late J. J. Lonsdale, Esq. (Probably John Sherwin, master 1769.)
- 1759 Mark noted by W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.
- 1765 Mark noted by W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.
- 1767 Dessert-spoons.—Noted by Messrs. Waterhouse.
- 1769 Large circular salver.—Late Col. Meadows Taylor, C.S.I
- Do. John Karr.—Noted by W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B. (A. 1751)
- 1770 Two-handled cup.—J. Y. Burges, Esq. (Chas. Townshend.
- 1776* Snuff-box, presented with an address, 1778. — Earl of Shannon. (Perhaps John Keane, warden 1799.)
- 1778 **MK** In plain oblong (Michael Keating). Plain table-spoon with pointed handles.—Capt. M. Longfield.
- Do. In oval. Salad spoon and fork, feather-edged.—Do.
- 1782 As in 1776. Table-spoons with pointed handles, feather edged.—Do.
- 1783 Sugar-basin, on three feet.—From the Staniforth Collection
- 1789 Mark noted by W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.—Thos. Jones, master 1791.)
- 1794 Mark noted by W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.
- 1796 Mark noted by W. J. Cripps, Esq., C.B.—(Richd. Williams master 1785.)
- 1803 Cake-basket, repoussé and chased.—Late Rev. C. Daniel (John Stoyte, master 1799.)
- 1807 Large gravy-spoon.—Messrs. Waterhouse. (John Pitta master 1796.)
- 1811 (Le-Bas.) Teapot (also stamped with dealer's name WEST).—Late Rev. C. Daniel.
- 1815 (Do.) shaped salver, on feet.—Do.

* The date-letters F, H, and M of this alphabet, and no doubt others, have a small dot or pellet beneath them within the shield.

DUBLIN

TABLE OF DUBLIN MARKS SINCE 1638.

QUALITY.	STANDARD.	DATE.	DUTY. 1730—1890.	MAKER.
Silver, O.S.	Harp crowned.  17th cent.  18th cent. till 1785  1785-92.  1792 to 1808.	Annual letter.	Hibernia from 1730, and King's Head in addition from 1807.  1730 to 1792.  1792 to 1808.	Initials.
Gold, 22 c., till 1784.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.

CORK

A Company of Goldsmiths existed also at Cork from 1656, and regularly elected its master and wardens each year for a long time onwards. Other trades are included in the guild. The Cork goldsmiths marked their plate with a galleon and a castle with a flagstaff on separate stamps, but they did not use a date-letter. Plate thus marked is found towards the end of the seventeenth century in and near the city of Cork. One Robert Goble was a very prominent member of the Company at that period. He was master in 1694 and 1695, and his mark RG appears on a mace dated 1696 in the South Kensington Museum (No. '69.31). The mark WB of one Walter Burnett, warden in 1694 and master in 1700, occurs on more than one example. A little later the word STERLING seems to have been used in conjunction with a maker's mark. It occurs thus on a flagon at Carrigaline, near Cork, and at other places in the South of Ireland.

CORK

It may be useful to add a list of the chief working goldsmiths of Cork from the incorporation of the guild in 1656.

1656. JOHN SHARPE.
 1667. NICHOLAS GAMBLE.
 1673. JAMES RIDGE.
 1674. RICHARD SMART.
 1678. SAMUEL PANTAINE.
 1680. JOHN HAWKINS.
 1690. GEORGE ROBINSON.
 1691. JOHN JAMES.
 1692. KALEB WEBB.
 Do. CHARLES MORGAN.
 1693. CHAS. BEHEGLE.
 1694. ROBERT GOBLE.
 Do. WALTER BURNETT.
 1702. CALEB RATHRUM.
 Do. GEORGE BRUMLY.
 1706. JOHN HARDINGE.
 1710. WILLIAM CLARKE.
 1711. JOHN MAWMAN.
 1712. JAMES FOULKS.
 1716. WM. MARTIN.

1719. JOHN BISS.
 Do. ROBERT GOBLE, J^r.
 1721. WM. NEWENHAM.
 1723. REUBEN MILLERD.
 GEORGE HODDER, living 1745.
 MICHAEL McDERMOTT, living 1757.
 WM. REYNOLDS, living 1758.
 STEPHEN WALSH, living 1761.
 JOHN HILLERY, living 1762.
 CARDEN TERRY, living 1766.
 RICHARD WALSH, living 1768.
 JOHN NICHOLSON, living 1770.
 CARDEN TERRY, J^r, adm. 1785.
 JOHN WILLIAMS, living 1795.
 (These last two were partners),
 (1795—1810.)
 JOSEPH GIBSON, 1795.
 JOHN TOLEKIN, 1795.
 WM. TEULON, 1795.

EXAMPLES OF CORK PLATE.



Do.



STERLING



STERLING

WM



STERLING



Chalice, dated 1663.—Lismore Cathedral.

Communion-plate given 1670 and 1671.
 —Carrigaline, Cork.

(John James, Master 1692.) Plain
 tumbler cups.—Earl of Ilchester.

Chalice, dated 1694.—Inoshannon,
 Cork. Also paten, dated 1694.—
 Ballymodan, Bandon.

Small beaker, dated 1704.—Mrs. Percy
 Macquoid.

(William Clarke, Master in 1714.)
 Flagon.—Carrigaline, Cork.

(William Martin, Master 1720 and
 1727.) Maces repaired 1738 by
 Martin.—Corporation of Cork.

(Michael McDermott, living 1757.)
 Plain double-handled loving cup.
 —Capt. M. Longfield.

(Stephen Walsh, living 1761.) Another
 smaller.—Do.

CHAPTER IV

DECORATIVE AND DOMESTIC PLATE

IN a handbook of this description space does not permit the discussion of ecclesiastical plate,* so it is better to pass at once to those notices of secular and domestic plate, which are intended to form part of a practical guide to the plate-collector.

Owing to the destruction and waste occasioned by the Wars of the Roses, domestic plate of an earlier date than the reign of Henry VII. is as scarce as Pre-Reformation church-plate. The known examples may be almost reckoned on the fingers, and none of them are hall-marked except the Nettlecombe Chalice and Paten, and the Anathema Cup at Pembroke College, Cambridge.

It is, therefore, the plate of the century or more beginning with the reign of Henry VII., and ending with that of Queen Elizabeth, which furnishes the modern sideboard with its choicest specimens ; and rare as they are, the only wonder is that so many have been preserved, when we consider the events of subsequent times.

MAZERS

The Horn and the Bowl were the earliest forms of drinking vessel, and the bowl was doubtless the first form of domestic plate, the Cup, a later invention, being the same bowl but mounted on a

* Church-plate is fully dealt with in "Old English Plate," by W. J. Cripps.

MAZERS

stem or foot. Mazers were the best sort of wooden bowls, and valued for the beautiful wood of which they were made—the speckled and knotted portions of the maple tree. “Maserle” is the German word for maple wood or maple tree, and the origin of the term Mazer. As the knots would not be very thick, and therefore the bowls made of them were shallow, their depth was increased by mounting them with the high metal rim which is one of the characteristic features of mazers. This rim added to the value of the wood, and was



NO. 1.—MAZER (15TH CENTURY).

frequently of silver or silver-gilt, bearing an inscription round it.

Their second characteristic feature, the boss, which is almost invariably found in the bottom of these vessels, is also simply accounted for. When the half of a calabash or gourd having a hard rind was employed as a drinking-cup the necessity would arise of covering with a plate

MAZERS

of metal the point where the fibres of such gourds were clustered in a knot.

The well-known specimen (No. 1) in the collection of the late Mr. Evelyn Philip Shirley, of Eatington, bears the legend :

*In the name of the Trinity
Fille the kuy and drinke to me.*

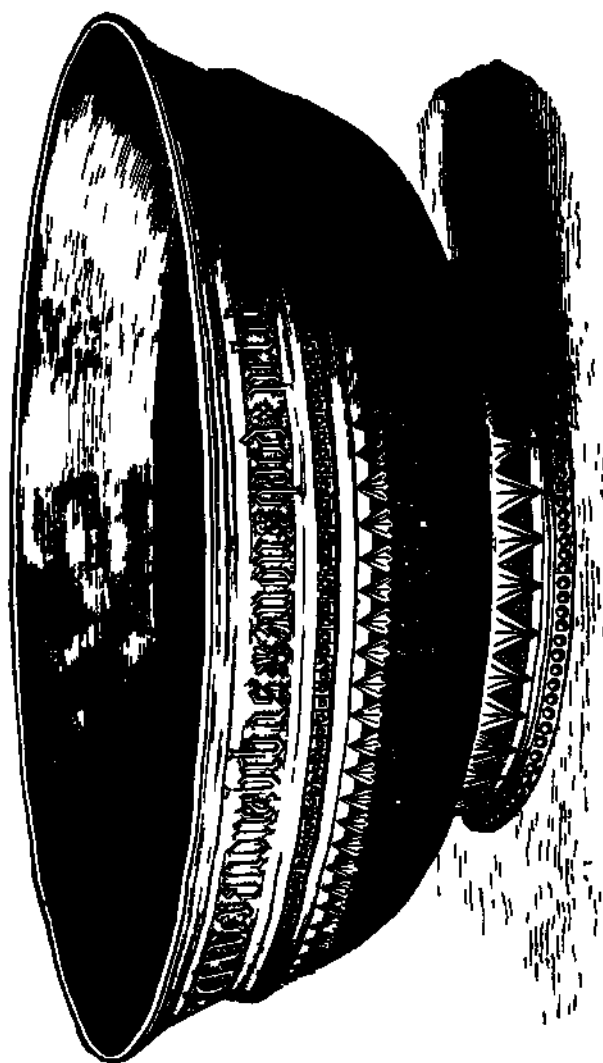
Amongst other mazers in the possession of All Souls' College, Oxford, York Minster, the Armourers and Ironmongers Companies is the beautiful specimen (No. 2). This is at Oriel College, Oxford, and said to have been given to the College by Bishop Carpenter, circa 1470. The mazer is of about the date of its gift to the College, and is somewhat larger than the smaller pair at All Souls', being as much as 8 in. across, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. in depth. The inscription upon it is in Gothic characters :

*Vir varione bibas non quod petit atra voluptas
Sic raro raris datur lis lingue suppeditatur.*

[The mazer towards the end of the fifteenth century and early part of the sixteenth was sometimes mounted on to a truncated stem of silver, finishing in a plinth or foot with a crenellated cresting. There is one of these standing mazers belonging to Pembroke College, Cambridge, and called the "Foundress' Cup," and another at Caius College of similar make.]

THE SALT

We now come to what was the principal article of domestic plate in English houses of whatever degree. The massive salt-cellar, which adorned



NO. 2 --MA/ER (CIRCA 1470) AT ORILL COLIEGE, OXIOED.

SALTS

the centre of the table, served to indicate the importance of its owner, and to divide the lord and his nobler guests from the inferior guests and menials, who were entitled to places "below the salt" and at the lower ends of the tables only. It seems rather to have served this purpose than to hold salt for the meal, a supply of which was usually placed near each person's trencher in a smaller salt-cellar, called a "trencher" salt.

Omitting for the present the smaller trencher salts, there are four patterns of Old English salt-cellar, of which examples have come down to our time. First come the hour-glass salts of the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., of which some five or six hall-marked specimens are known, besides one or two undated. The undated ones are the older, and they comprise some of the finest workmanship and great beauty. Two are at Oxford, Corpus Christi College and New College each boasting of one. The Corpus salt was given by the founder, Bishop Fox; and bearing the letters R and E amongst the ornamentation, it seems safe to refer it to the period during which he held the see of Exeter, 1487 to 1492. The New College specimen (No. 3), given by Walter Hill, is dated 1493, and serves well as an illustration of these beautiful salts. [The existing cover given in other illustrations probably does not belong to the salt, so it is better to give the example without any cover.] A pair at Christ's College, Cambridge, part of the plate of the foundress, Margaret, Countess of Richmond, are a few years later in period. They are ornamented with a double rose in repoussé



NO 3 SALT (1493) AT NEW COLLEGE OXFORD

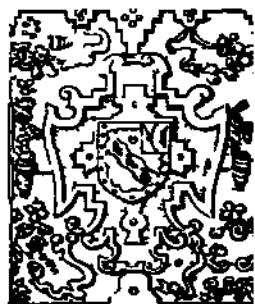
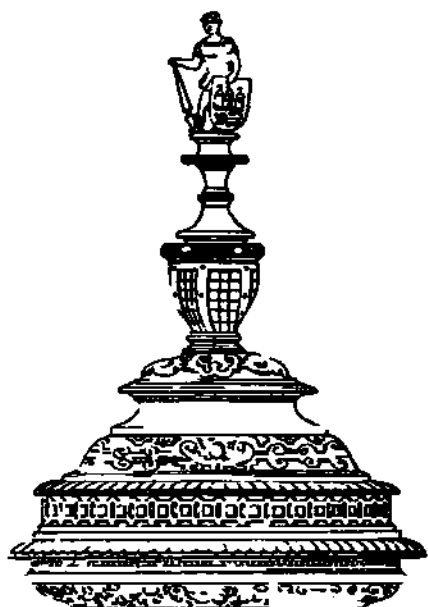
SALTS

on the alternate lobes and Gothic work with pinnacles at the angles round the waist.

By the middle of the sixteenth century we come to the second type, cylindrical in shape, the finial to the cover generally taking the form of a small figure, the earliest of this class is at Corpus College, Oxford

Later specimens of this fashion of salt are in the possession of the Goldsmiths' and the Armourers' Companies. These cylindrical salts occur oftener than the square ones. The example selected to represent them (No. 4) is one in the possession of the Corporation of Norwich, given by

Peter Reade, who died in 1568. It was made in Norwich in the following year.



THE SQUARE



NO 4 — CYLINDRICAL SALT (1569) IN THE POSSESSION OF THE CORPORATION OF NORWICH

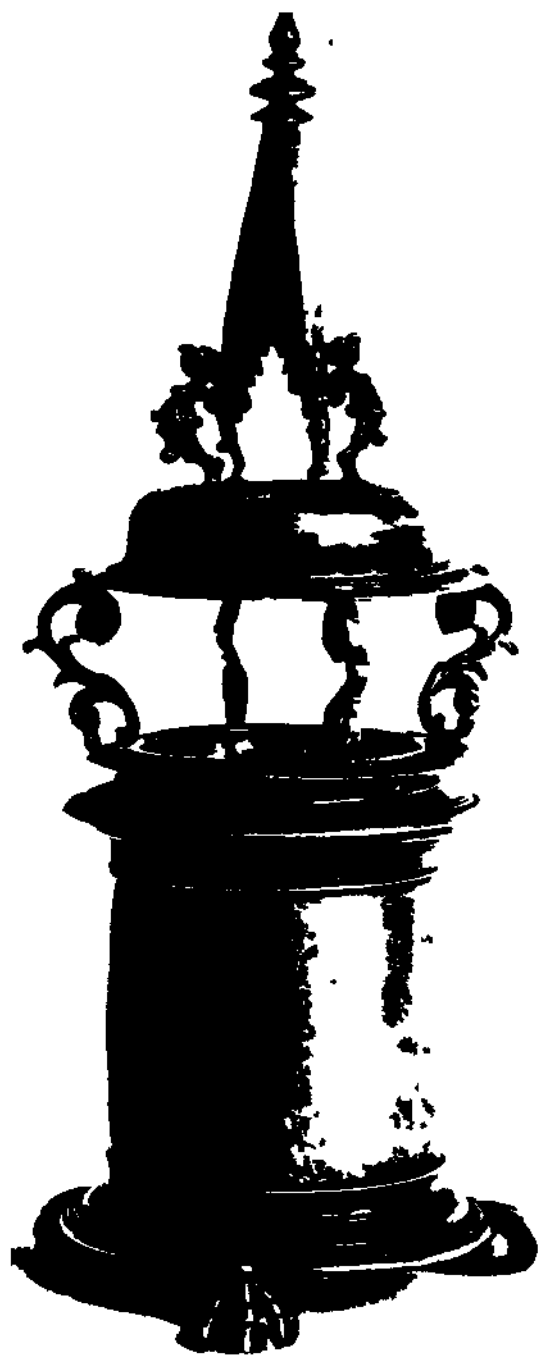
SALTS

The beautiful salt of the Vintners' Company, dated 1569, belongs to the square type of this order.

At the very end of the sixteenth century we find a circular bell-shaped salt, or spice-box, in three tiers or compartments, much in fashion, but only for a few years. They are no doubt the "Bell" salts of contemporary inventories; the two lower compartments form salt-cellars, and the upper one serves as a pepper-castor. The decoration always consists of a strapwork in low relief, intersected by guilloched bandings. The feet are invariably of the ball and claw type.

One of these salts of 1594, found at Stoke Prior, is now in the Kensington Museum; a pair, one of 1599 and the other of the following year, were in the possession of the late Sir G. Dasent. Another fine specimen is in the collection of Lord Swaythling. Their value is great, a fine specimen being worth over £1500.

[About 1625, in place of a close cover to the cylindrical salt, a shallow cupola was raised on scroll brackets surmounted by a spire resembling that found on "steeple cups" of the time; the surface of the cylinder and cover, like much plate of that period, was plain except for the introduction of an engraved coat of arms. No. 5 is an example of these salts, which were sometimes in two tiers, the upper compartment being probably used for pepper. The standing salt towards the end of the reign of Charles I. and during the Commonwealth, ceased to occupy the same important position as in former times, for as republican sentiments grew and spread, so the hard



NO. 5 - SIMPLE SALT (1626), PROPERTY OF LORD SWAYTHLING.
[To face p. 78]

SALTS

and fast lines of caste began to diminish, and the objects connected with their observance ceased to be in demand, therefore the form (No. 6), which carries us through the seventeenth century from 1638 to 1685, is practically the last standing salt of ceremony.]

The earlier salts were carefully covered to



NO. 6.—OCTAGONAL SALT (1685) AT MERCERS' HALL, LONDON.

preserve the cleanliness of the salt, and perhaps to prevent the introduction of poison ; in these later varieties the small projecting arms were for supporting a napkin, with which it now became usual to cover the salt-cellar with the same object.

"Trencher" salts are at first triangular or circular, with a depression in their upper surface.

SALTS

[The specimen No. 7, measuring 1 inch in height and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, is probably the earliest example known, being of the last year of Elizabeth and the first of James I. These little salts maintained the above proportions until the reign of William III., when their height was increased to about two inches, as in the specimen of 1690 (No. 8). No. 9 represents a cylindrical salt of Anne, and No. 10 the plain octagonal type of the first quarter of the eighteenth century.]

These, and such as these, obtained till the reign of George II., when a small circular salt standing upon three feet came in, such as No. 11, which gave way in its turn to the boat-shaped pattern, with pointed end, as in No. 12, sometimes terminating in handles, so common at the end of the eighteenth century, when everything was made oval that could by any possibility at all be got into that shape.

STONEWARE JUGS

There are few collectors who have not tried to secure for their cabinets one or more of the mottled stoneware jugs, with silver cover and neck-mounts, silver foot-band, and sometimes also with side straps, which were in vogue for the greater part of the sixteenth century. The jugs themselves were imported from Germany, probably from Cologne, and were mounted by the English silversmiths. The earliest notices of them occur about 1530 to 1540, and from that time to the end of the century they were common



NO 13—STONEWARE JUG (1571).

STONEWARE JUGS

enough ; they seem to have gone out of fashion at the beginning of the seventeenth century, for it would be difficult to find a single specimen with so late a hall-mark. As regards ornamentation they are all very much alike ; the well-known Elizabethan interlaced fillets, with running foliage, are often engraved around the neck-bands of the earlier specimens, whilst those later specimens are more often decorated with rather high repoussé work.

[An example is given of a mounted tiger-ware jug (No. 13) dated 1574. This shows Elizabethan engraving on the necking, repoussé work on the lid and foot, and cast terminal figures for the side strappings, the three methods of decoration employed at the time. The weight of the silver fittings, xiii oz. xvi dwts., is engraved underneath the foot.]

Jugs or "covered pots" of the same shape are found in silver sometimes, just as we shall see the cocoa-nut or the ostrich egg suggested shapes to the goldsmiths.

TANKARDS

[The idea of a covered drinking vessel with a handle takes another form in the shape of the tankard. The word seems first to occur in this sense about 1575, and from that time is constantly applied to the vessels that have since been known as tankards.] One of the earliest extant specimens of what we should now call a tankard is No. 14, and is preserved at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. It is of the year 1571, and is elaborately ornamented with arabesque bands

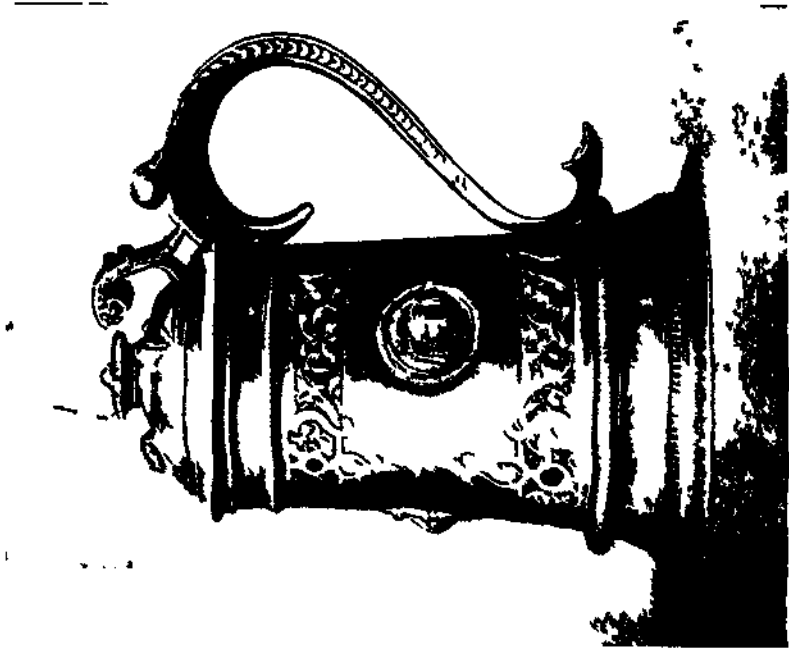
TANKARDS

of repoussé and engraved work, and three circular medallions with masks in high relief within laurel wreaths. [These early tankards were sometimes made of horn, mounted with covers, handles and bands of decorated silver as in No. 15. The lower portion of the horn no doubt originated the form of the first silver tankards, which preserved their early proportions until the beginning of the seventeenth century.]

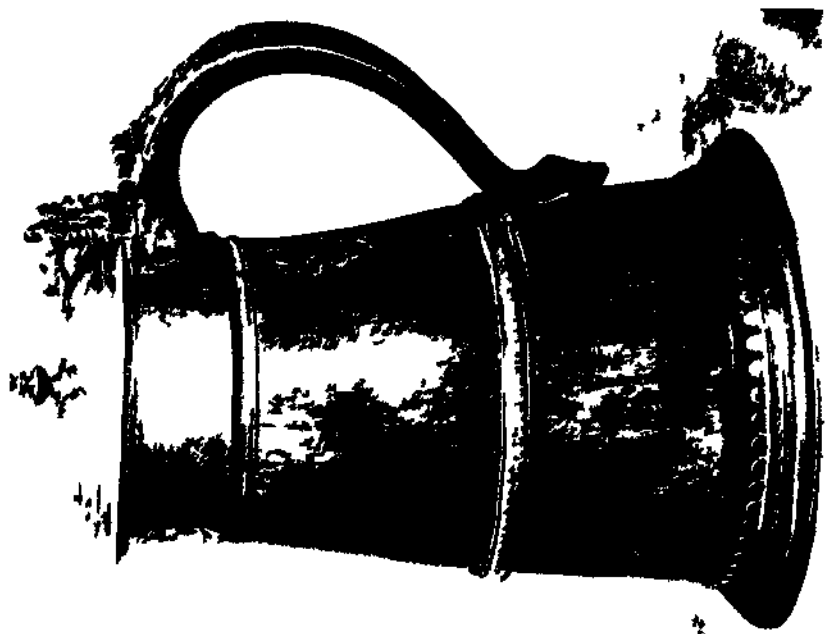
[About 1580 the character of the decoration changed and consisted entirely of ornament in repoussé, distributed all over the surface of the tankard.] This elaborate repoussé work was continued, upon the taller upright, and straight-sided examples found in the reigns of James I. and Charles I.; one of these belonging to the Corporation of Bristol, dated 1634, is given in No. 16.

[At this time the dome shape to the cover was abandoned, and a flat lid shaped like a cap was introduced. A little later all ornament on tankards was discarded, and a so-called petticoat of concave form, both on tall and short varieties, replaced the convex base of the previous century. No. 17 is an example of this kind, dated 1640. Although this tall plain shape was adopted for flagons in ecclesiastical use, it is constantly found employed for secular purposes, and in such instances specimens generally bear the arms and initials of the owner.]

[During the Protectorate this petticoat was abandoned, and the base of the tankard became perfectly plain, or surrounded by a simple moulding, the drum was wide in proportion to its depth and the cover nearly flat, with but one



NO 14 —TANKARD (1571) AT CORIUS CHRISTI COFFICE
CAMBRIDGE



NO 15 — TANKARD WITH SILVER MOUNTING, (1561),
PROPERTY OF LORD SWAYTHLING

[to face p 82.

TANKARDS

step-moulding; these plain flat-topped tankards



NO 16—TANKARD (1634), THE PROPERTY OF THE CORPORATION
OF BRISTOL

continued to be made until about 1715, but
between 1675 and 1690 a surbase decoration of

TANKARDS

upright acanthus in repoussé, as in No. 18, or the same pattern in applied ornament called card-cutting, was introduced. At other times the entire surface was covered with a pseudo-Chinese engraving representing figures and trees in outline.]

[During the reigns of William and Anne tankards were rather *slighter in the drum*, but remained plain. Very occasionally a narrow fillet was added round the plain surface about two inches from the bottom.]

[Flat-topped, straight-sided tankards went out of fashion about the year 1715, when a slightly dome-shaped cover, and later a swelling drum, became the fashion. These were sometimes decorated with repoussé ornament of the period; but it is wise for the collector to be sceptical with such specimens, the majority of them being but plain tankards, worked up in later times for the unwary purchaser.]

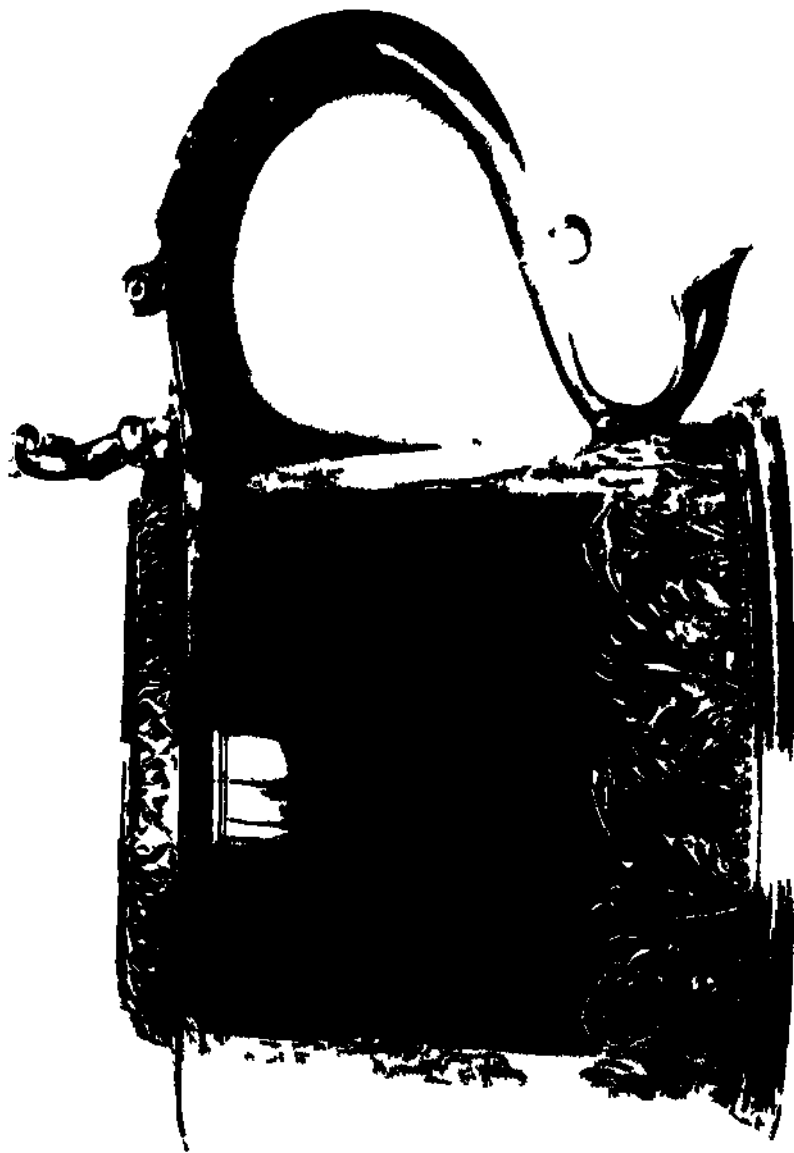
STANDING CUPS AND HANAPS.

An article of hardly less importance in mediæval times than the great salt-cellar, was the standing cup in which lord, abbot, or gentleman received his wine from the butler's hand after it had been duly "essayed."

Whilst simple "treen" cups were used by the lower classes, those which graced the tables of the high-born and wealthy were always of great magnificence and of costly material. The splendour of the cup marked the consequence of him who used it, as the standing salt did the



No. 17.—(1640), PROPERTY OF MRS. PERCY MACQUOID.



NO 18 — TANKARD (1681) PROPERTY OF EDWARD DLNLT, LSG [10 facs p 84.

STANDING CUPS

position of the lord of the feast; and if not of gold, silver, or silver-gilt, it was formed of some then rare material, such as the egg of the ostrich, the shell of the cocoanut, or, at least, of curiously mottled wood mounted on a foot and surrounded with bands of precious metal.

The word "hanap" was applied in mediæval days to these standing cups with covers, but only, as it would seem, to cups of some size and importance.

Turning now to standing cups as we find them, precedence must be given to those made of ostrich eggs and cocoa-nuts, mounted in silver, and having feet of the same metal. These were very popular in early times, and they are classed together because they are of similar size and shape, and their mounting is of the same character. Sometimes the cup itself was formed of silver or silver-gilt, shaped as an egg or nut, and in these cases it is difficult to say which of the two it is intended to represent.

Cocoanut cups of the fifteenth century are to be seen at Oriel and New Colleges, Oxford, the latter society owning two specimens. The great City Companies possess several: the Vintners, the Armourers, and the Ironmongers each possess examples of these cups.

[The example (No. 19) is in the possession of Caius College, Cambridge, and is of about the middle of the fifteenth century; on the flat part of the rim is pounced a very beautiful design of birds and scrolls of foliage; round the lower part of the stem is a landscape of similar workmanship. This decoration is not visible in the illustration.]

STANDING CUPS

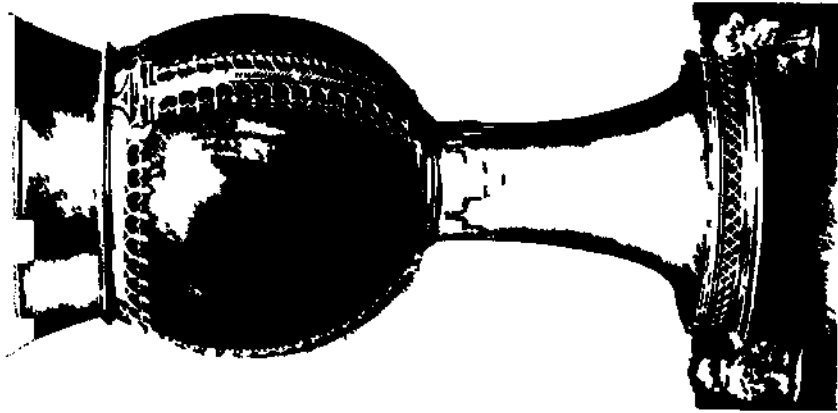
[These cocoanut cups continued to be made throughout the sixteenth century, and even during the seventeenth and eighteenth, mounted and strapped with silver ornamentation of the time. In Elizabethan times the surface of the nut was often elaborately carved with subjects or decoration in arabesque.] Ostrich-egg cups are not so common, perhaps because they were rather more easily broken. Exeter College, Oxford, possesses an egg cup of the first years of the seventeenth century, and the Earl Howe another of earlier date; the beautiful cup of this class belonging to Lord Swaythling is also well known.

Lastly, we come to standing cups made entirely of the precious metals themselves. The earliest specimen bearing a recognised English hall-mark, and therefore of an ascertained date, is no older than 1481. [This is the "Anathema" cup (No. 20), so called from the circumstance that the donor, Thomas Langton, Bishop of Winchester, had engraved on its base the legend :

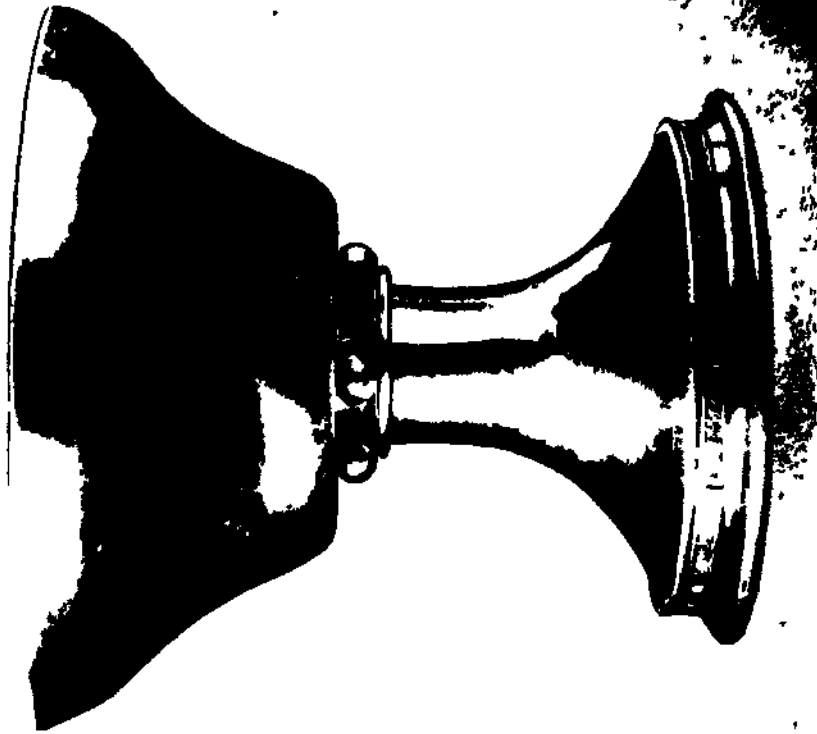
Qui alienaverit Anathema sit.

It is a plain expanded cup on a trumpet-shaped stem, the foot decorated with a riband scroll divided by roses, and a plain moulding; a similar moulding encircles the upper part of the stem, and above it are six hemispherical bosses. It is the property of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and stands $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the diameter at the lip being $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches.]

The "Leigh" cup of the Mercers' Company (No. 21) is the second earliest of the hanaps



NO. 19.—COCOA-NUT CUP (CIRCA 1460),
AT CAIUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.



NO. 20.—THE ANATHEMA CUP (1481), AT PEMBROKE COLLEGE,
[*io fac p. 86.*]
CAMBRIDGE.

STANDING CUPS

known to be hall-marked. It is of the year 1499, silver gilt, 16 inches high and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The pierced band of Gothic tracery with a cresting of Tudor flowers is repeated around the cover, and in the lozenge-shaped panels, into which the bowl of the cup is divided by the intersection of corded bands, are maidens' busts and flagons alternately. The coat-of-arms around the knob, and the lettered bands, are in enamel.

We now come to a typical specimen of Elizabethan art in the tall cup (No. 22), no less than $21\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, which was given by Archbishop Parker to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Not the less English because it reminds us of the fine Dutch and German hanaps of the same period, it is one of the finest of its class.

At the beginning of the seventeenth century another very distinctive



NO. 22.—STANDING CUP (1569),
AT CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE,
CAMBRIDGE.

STANDING CUPS

fashion prevailed, [and the cup (No. 23) belonging to Winchester College is an admirable illustration of it. The foot resembles those of earlier cups, but the stem is different, being formed as acanthus or other leaves, the upper part of it baluster-shaped and decorated with small female terminal figures in the shape of hippocampi. It forms a link between the Elizabethan and the plain baluster stems which are so often found in the seventeenth century.]

The bowl is as characteristic of its period as this stem, this pointed shape being general for a time; and the covers of all these cups are surmounted by three brackets bearing a triangular spire of pierced work ending in a finial as shown in the illustration. The Carpenters', Armourers', and Vintners' Companies possess specimens of these so-called steeple cups, one of them being so late in date as 1631, but few known examples are so happy in their proportions and preservation as No. 23.

To these succeeded a much less artistic form of cup, which held its own, however, much longer, being found from about 1631 to 1694, the dates of the earliest and latest of them that have been noted. In the general run of the examples known of this pattern of cup the stems are plain balusters. The bowls of a great many of them are covered with granulated ornament, or sometimes show a matted surface, and are of the same shape, whilst a few are repoussé and chased with a band of upright acanthus foliage round the lower part, [as in No. 24, which is 24 inches in height and of the date 1680.]

Most of the City Companies, the Trinity



O. 23.—STEEPLE-CUP (1615), AT
WINCHESTER COLLEGE.



NO. 24—STANDING CUP (1680), AT WINCHESTER
COLLEGE.

[To face p. 88.

STANDING CUPS

House, and the Inns of Court are supplied with one or more of these favourite loving cups, which were made in great numbers for more than half a century. [But at the close of the seventeenth century the tall standing cup disappeared, and its



NO. 24A.—TWO-HANDLED CUP AND COVER (1739), BY PAUL LAMERIE, AT GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LONDON.

place was taken by the two-handled cups with covers on a short base, that are practically an evolution from the porringer.] These vase-shaped cups are of every size and degree of finish, from those of simplest workmanship up to the beautiful

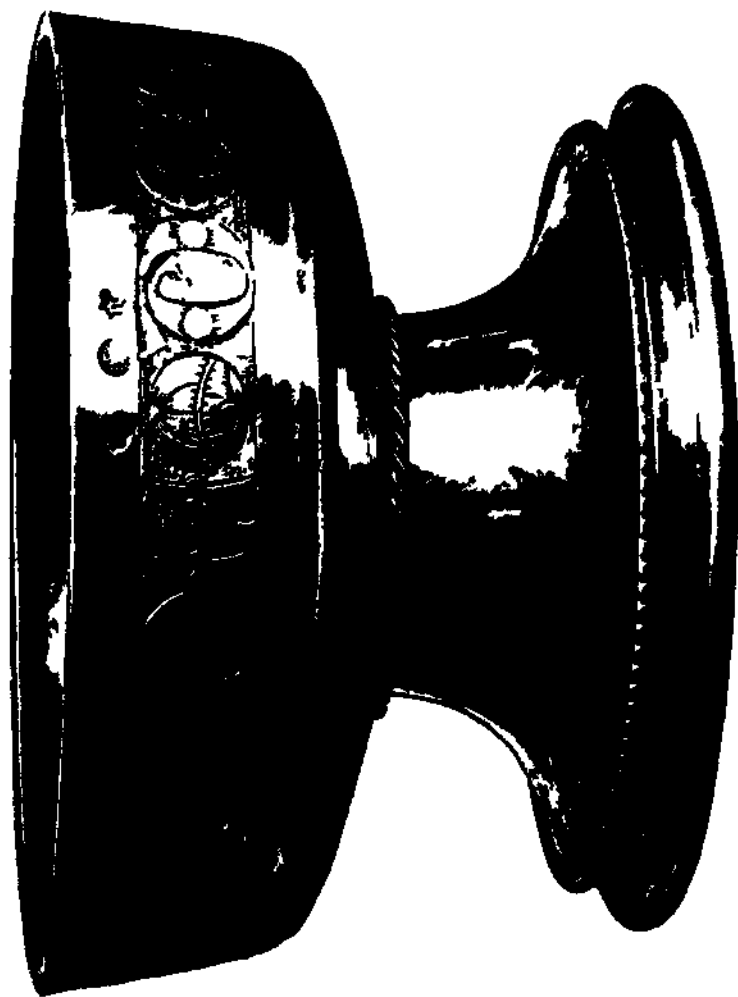
STANDING CUPS

specimen by the master hand of Paul Lamerie (No. 24A), in the possession of the Goldsmiths' Company.



No. 25.—CUP (1795), AT MERCHANT TAYLORS' HALL, LONDON.

No. 25 represents the last phase of the standing cup, and is the property of the Merchant Taylors' Company.



No. 26 —TA77A-CUP (1500), PROPERTY OF IORD SWAYTHLING

SMALLER CUPS

SMALLER CUPS

*Including Wine Cups, Beakers, Porringers,
and Tumblers*

Side by side with the standing cups, which were often more fitted for decorating the cupboard than for use except on state occasions, and bearing the same relation to them that the trencher-salt did to the standing salt-cellar, are found a number of smaller cups and basins adapted for everyday requirements. A short chronological notice of their forms will perhaps be of more practical use to the collector than the preceding section; for whilst standing cups are seldom for sale, and when they are, command prices that are beyond the reach of any but the very wealthy, good specimens of smaller drinking-cups are more easy of acquisition.

[The very early tazza cup (No. 26) with a hall mark of 1500 from the collection of Lord Swaythling, although hardly easy of acquisition, certainly heads the class of tazze and other small wine cups. The bowl is encircled with the inscription "Soli Deo Honor et Gloria"; beneath this, on the sharp curve of its base, the long hammer markings are so individual in touch that they almost form a decoration. The metal is exceedingly thick, and the original gilding is in good condition.]

[About 1580 these tazze cups are found with shallow hemispherical bowls with or without an engraved decoration, the stem being of baluster form, and the foot somewhat flattened. No. 27 is a beautiful example of these. As an inscription,

BEAKERS

MARIA · CORBETT · RN · BAPTIZATUS · FUIT · ULTIMO · JANUARI · 1587, runs inside the rim, it might be inferred, that a cup of this description was used by the lady of the house. The beautiful line decoration distributed over the surface of the cup is typical of its period. The Hall mark, 1587, corresponds with the inscription.]

[Another variety of small wine cup is seen in No. 28, dated 1609, where the bowl is of the pointed bell shape fashionable during the first part of the seventeenth century, the decoration consisting of engraving and an almost flat repoussé, the slight character of the baluster stem being still maintained.]

[In the last development of these small wine cups the V-shaped bowl is slightly squarer at the base and the baluster-stem is less delicate than in the preceding specimens. A great many of these plain V-shaped wine cups, both large and small, were made as late as 1660, but after the Restoration their place was taken by wine glasses, which were then becoming popular and less expensive.]

BEAKERS

[Beakers were of early origin, the Old English word "biker" being derived from the Greek *Βίκος*, and are best described as tumbler-shaped vessels, the form no doubt being suggested by the open end of a drinking-horn, cut, as in the case of the tankard, so that it could be fitted with an end of horn or metal and decorated with silver mountings. In time the horn was discarded, and the cup was made entirely of metal, a cover or "spare piece" being added. No. 29 is an early example belonging to Trinity Hall, Cambridge. The date

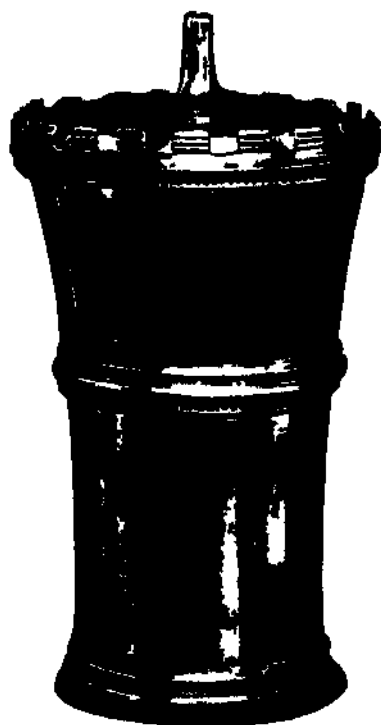


NO. 27.—TAZZA-CUP (1587), PROPERTY OF LORD SWAYTHLING.

[To face p. 92.



NO. 28.—SMALL WINE CUP (1609), PROPERTY
OF LORD SWAYTHING.



NO. 29.—BEAKER (CIRCA 1400), AT TRINITY
HALL, CAMBRIDGE.

BEAKERS

assigned to this piece is the middle of the fourteenth century, but it is probably some fifty years later. Evolution from the horn is clearly marked in the concave sides, which are plain, except for a slightly enriched moulding repeated at the lip and base ; the cover is castellated and surmounted by a finial, which originally contained a jewel ; inside, on the bottom of the cup, is a device in translucent enamel representing the college arms.]

[After the middle of the sixteenth century the beaker is found taller and straighter in shape, slightly spreading at the lip and base, the upper portion engraved with arabesques of flowers within strapwork bands, and the foot composed of simple fillets above an ovolo moulding ; No. 30 is one of a set of four formerly belonging to the Dutch Huguenot Church at Norwich and bearing the Norwich mark of about 1580. This specimen is the representative form of domestic beaker of that time, the shape continuing with similar decoration until about 1630, when the proportions became wider and shorter, the engraving less important, and the base a simple reeded moulding. After 1670 beakers once more became tall, but not so narrow as those of Tudor and Jacobean times, and were generally covered with a large floral design in repoussé found upon so much Charles II. plate.]

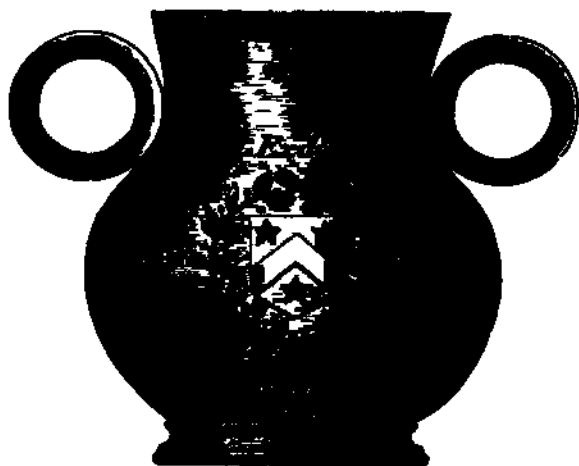
[During the reign of Charles I. small beakers were introduced about four inches in height, plain, but with an engraved band beneath the lip. This decoration was replaced in the succeeding reign by a broad band of floral repoussé work, such as No. 31, and this in turn was

CAUDLE-CUPS AND PORRINGERS

discarded for the familiar spiral gadrooning found on porringers in the reigns of William III. and Anne. No. 32 is a well-preserved specimen by William Gamble, dated 1699. Small English beakers of this class are rare ; for being too insignificant for decoration, they were melted down when superseded by glasses.]

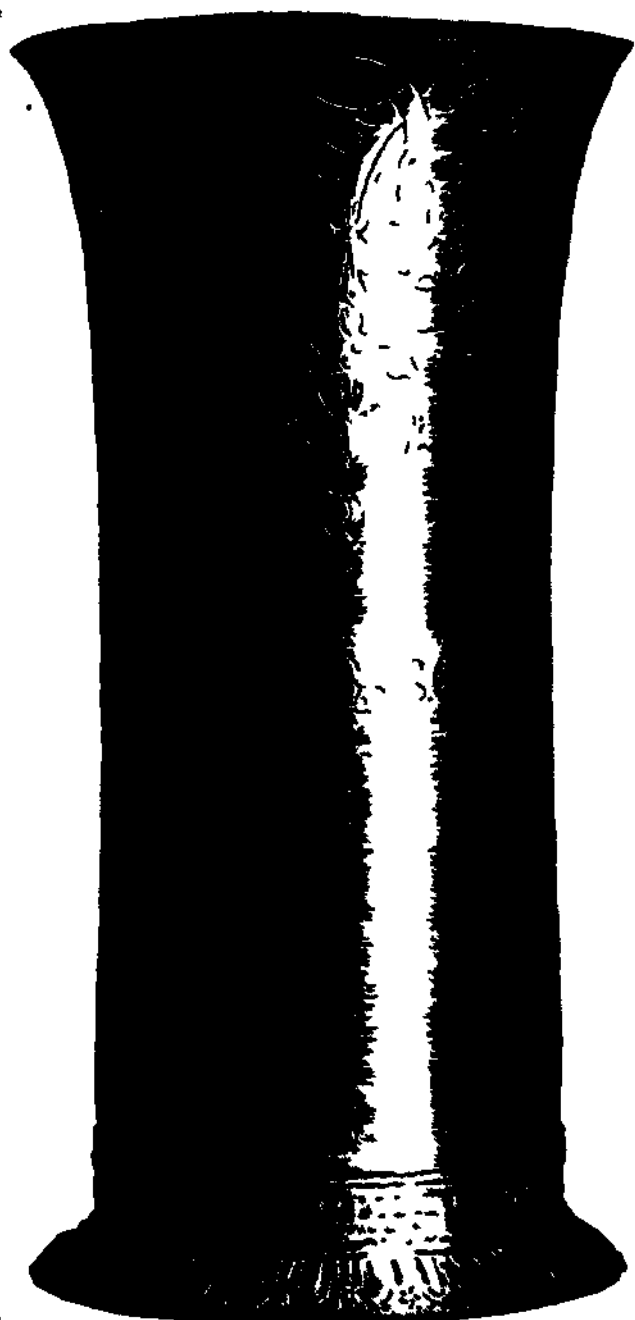
CAUDLE-CUPS AND PORRINGERS

[Caudle-cups and porringers are practically the same class of vessel ; they were introduced early

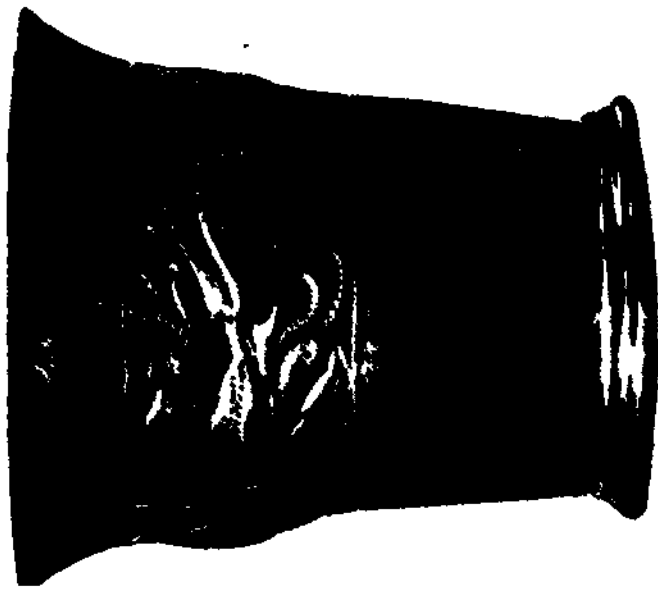


No. 33.—CAUDLE-CUP (1657), AT CLOTHWORKERS' HALL, LONDON.

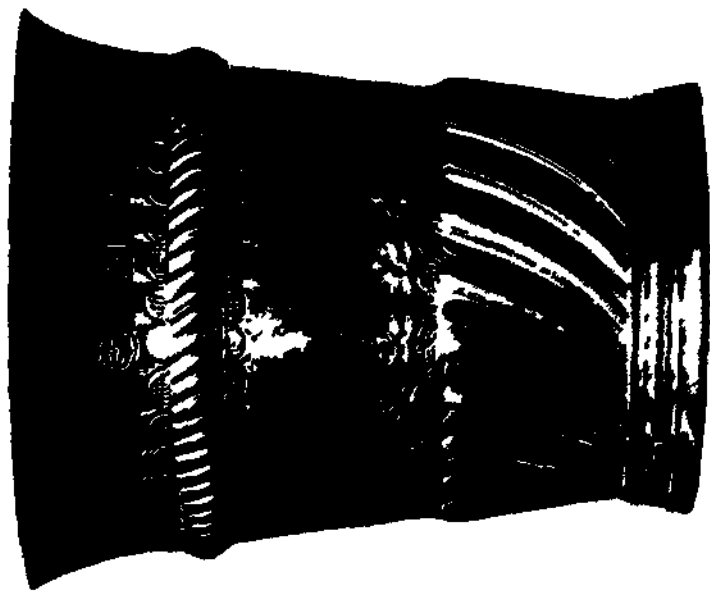
in the seventeenth century for the possets and hot drinks so much in vogue at the time. The earliest are gourd-shaped, narrowing towards the neck, to which are attached two thick ring handles.] Specimens of these caudle-cups are to be found at Oxford, where they doubtless were used in college-halls as beer mugs. Lincoln's Inn, the Mercers' and Clothworkers' Halls possess ex-



30—BEAKER CIRCA 1580), NORWICH HALL-MARK, PROPERTY OF W. MINET, ESQ.
[To face p 34]



No. 31.—BEAKER (1679).

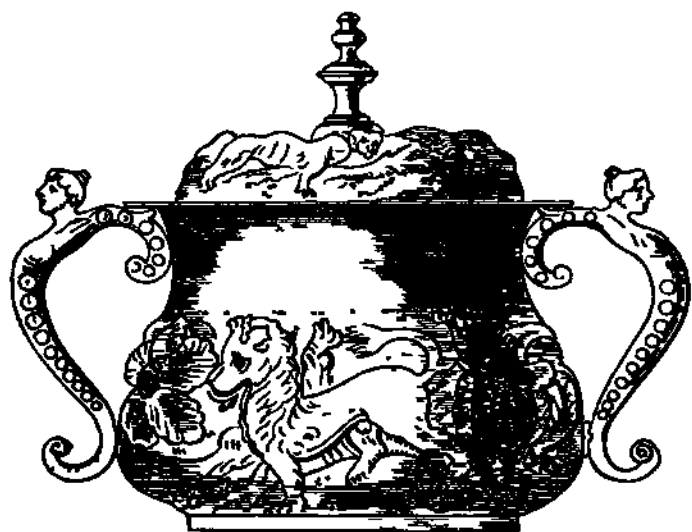


No. 32.—BLAIR (1699).

CAUDLE-CUPS AND PORRINGERS

Examples of this rare form of plate, and No. 33, dated 1657, one from a set of three, belongs to the latter City Company.

[In Cromwellian times a cover and sometimes a salver was added to these vessels, which became wider in form, the lower half of the bowl being decorated in line and upright flowers in low relief, such as No. 34 ; this specimen has unfortunately



NO 36—CAUDLE-CUP (1670), THE PROPERTY OF EARL BATHURST.

lost its cover. Other porringers at this period are found of octagonal form, the surface remaining plain. No. 35, twelve-sided in shape (dated 1649, the year of Charles I.'s execution), is a good example of this variety.]

[After the Restoration ornamental relief on the lower portion of the bowl became higher and the forms more realistic, the detail usually consisting of lions, unicorns, and other beasts and birds,

CAUDLE-CUPS AND PORRINGERS

gambolling amidst impossible bossed-out flowers and vegetation.]

[No. 36 represents one of these without its dish or salver. The cover in some early specimens of this latter style forms a cup, fitting over the rim of the porringer with a truncated foot in place of the usual knop or finial. These porringers in high repoussé work continued until about 1670, when the sides became straight, necessitating a severer style of decoration, which took shape in a surbase of upright acanthus, repoussé, or of plain applied "card-cutting." This pattern in repoussé is shown in No. 37.]

[No. 38, dated 1676, is an example of the acanthus decoration in applied "card-cutting," with the rare addition of three scrolled feet to the cover, enabling it to be used as a stand to the porringer.] A similar specimen of 1681 sold for £562 in February 1903.

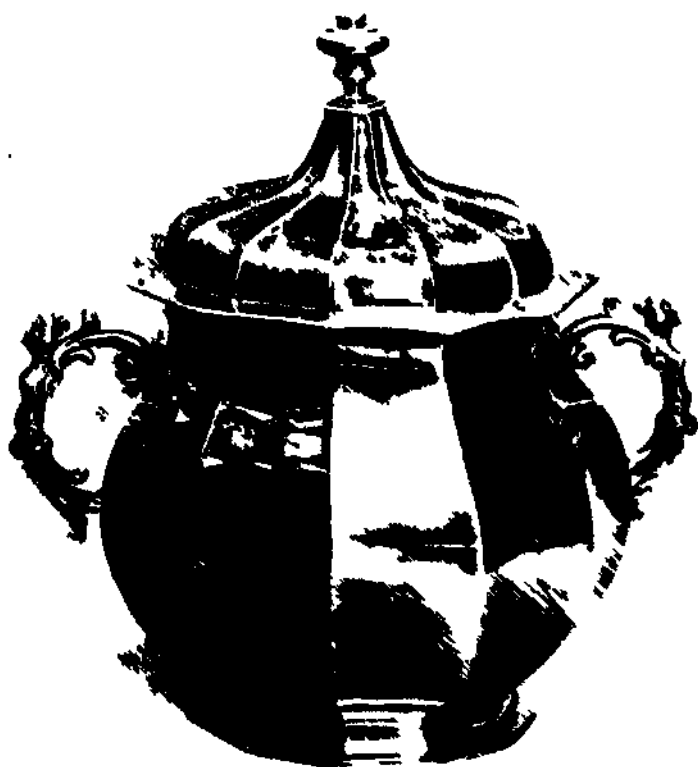
[The acanthus found on standing cups, tankards and porringers was a short-lived decoration that appeared on English plate, lasting only from 1675 to 1690.]

Another well-known but a short-lived fashion covered everything with Chinese figures and plants in engraved work. A vast quantity of plate was decorated in this way in the years 1682, 1683, and 1684, and a few pieces are found up to about 1690, but not much later.

This Chinese and acanthus decoration on porringers was discarded towards the end of William III.'s reign for the well-known fluted gadrooning of Anne, about which it is only necessary to say that, having much attracted the attention of collectors, imitations of them



No 34—PORRINGER (1657) PROPERTY OF MRS GERVOISE.



No. 35.—TWELVE-SIDED PORRINGER (1649), PROPERTY OF LORD SWAYTHLING.
[To face p. 96]

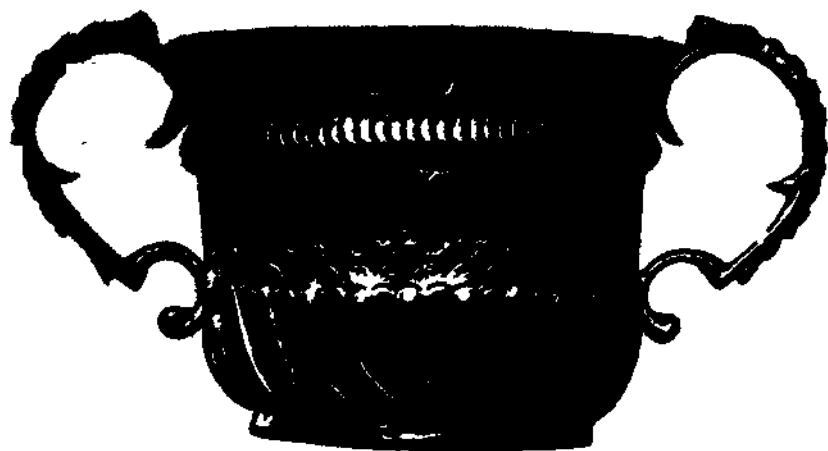


No. 37.—PORRINGER (1680).



GER (1676).

[To face p. 96.

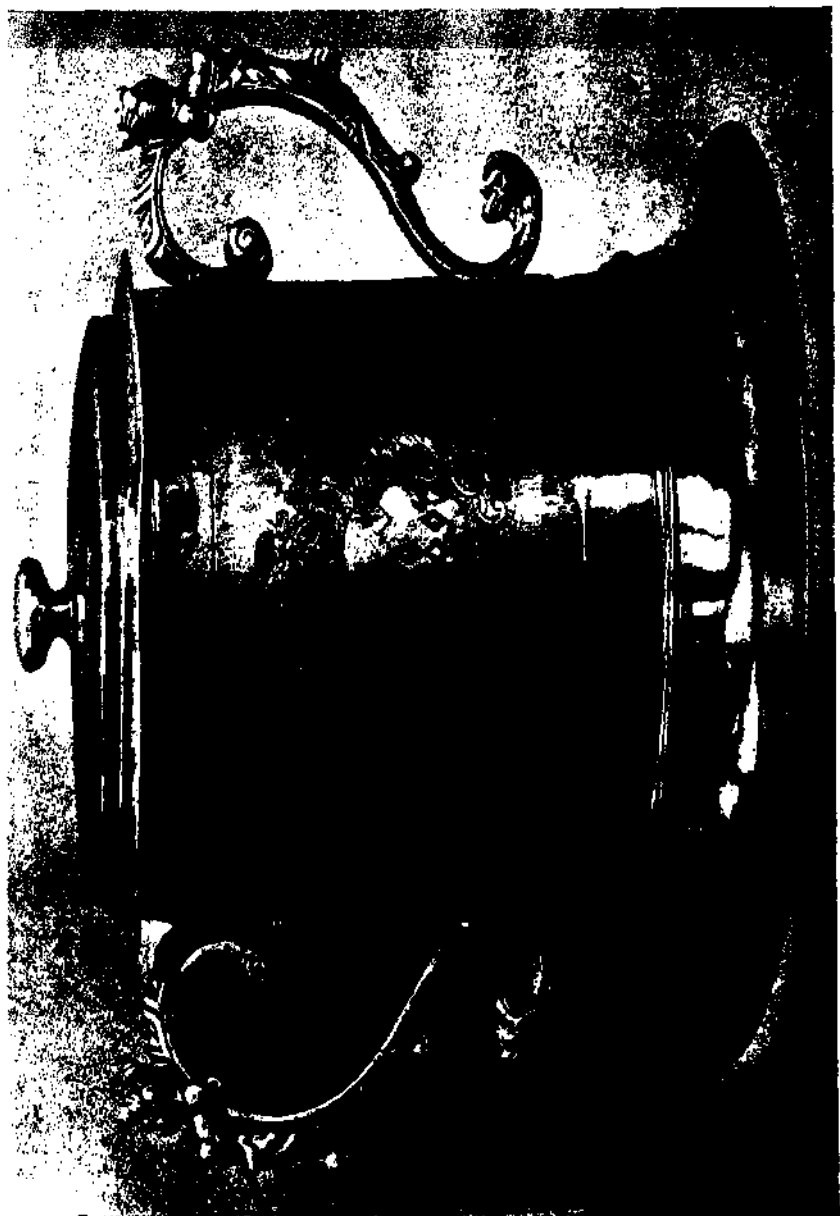


No. 39.—SMALL PORRINGER (1697).



No. 40.—SMALL PORRINGER, DUBLIN (1715).

[To face p 96.



No. 41.—POSSET CUP (1655), PROPERTY OF LORD SWAYTHLING.

[To face p. 96.

CAUDLE-CUPS AND PORRINGERS

have been manufactured by the cart-load. These modern copies would very often be detected by an assay, for they are all marked as made of the Britannia standard of silver, and many of them if tested would no doubt prove to be of silver of lower quality. Their period almost exactly coincides with the first quarter of the eighteenth century; [these were generally without covers, and at times of very small size. No. 39 and No. 40 are well-finished representatives of this class, which were used as small wine-cups. After the first quarter of the eighteenth century porringers gradually ceased to be made, and plain two-handled cups on the lines of No. 40, but with a higher foot and tankard handles, took their place.]

[It is unnecessary to state that during the time that porringers were in fashion plain examples of this form of plate were in general use.]

[Another form of porringer was a straight-sided vessel of tankard form, with two handles and a loose cover. These for want of a better name may be called posset cups, and came into use about 1640; they are by no means common, and their manufacture ceased about 1680. In No. 41, of Cromwellian times, the decoration of the drum consists of an engraved coat-of-arms on a matted ground, the handles being of exceptionally fine workmanship; the base is of the petticoat form found on contemporary tankards, and the cover is very flat and plain.]

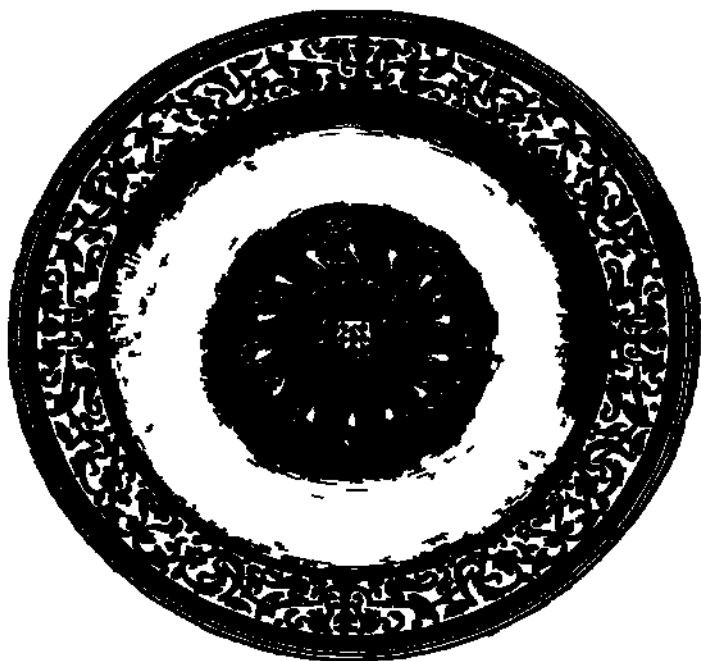
TUMBLERS.—These useful articles have been rather pushed out of their place in the chapter by the necessity of classing together porringers and caudle-cups; for they are decidedly more ancient

EWERS, BASINS, AND SALVERS

than the later class of porringers. They are so called because they will not lie on their side, but will only rest on the bottom, tumbling or rolling from side to side like a tumbler, till they steady themselves in an upright position. They are invariably made perfectly plain.

EWERS, BASINS, AND SALVERS

These occur in every old will and inventory of any importance, and being articles in daily use at



NO 42 —SALVER (1545), AT CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

every table, must have been very common indeed, making up as they did for the want of any such utensil as the modern fork.

EWERS, BASINS, AND SALVERS

Ewers and basins were accordingly handed before and after every meal, and after every course, the hands being held over the basin whilst water, hot, cold, or scented, was poured over them from the ewer by the server.

Amongst the earliest specimens are the silver-gilt ewer and salver engraved with foliated arabesques.



NO. 43.—EWER (1545), AT CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

esques, which were the gift of Archbishop Parker to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in 1570. They bear the hall-mark of 1545. Of these the engravings (Nos. 42 and 43) give a good idea, showing the arabesques which were the usual decoration of the later Henry VIII. period.

[At the commencement of Elizabeth's reign the

EWERS, BASINS, AND SALVERS

shape of the ewer changed ; the body became cylindrical, mounted upon a short stem, and the bowed handle adopted at this date for tankards and jugs was introduced. No. 44, dated 1562, from the Winchester College plate, is a fine parcel-gilt example of an early Elizabethan rose-water ewer and salver. It should be noticed that all traces of Gothic design, except in the spout, have disappeared from the ewer, whilst the motive of the salver remains much the same. The border of this is engraved with panels of strapwork enclosing the inscription in Lombardic letters, "*Radolphus Henslow Kⁱ A^o Dⁿⁱ 1563 cui Deus retribuatur in ill. die hanc pelvim cum gutturnio de novo fecit.*" The centre is composed of one boss raised on another, enclosing the Wykeham arms enamelled in their tinctures ; round the lower boss runs the legend, "*Maners Maket Man quoth Wylliam Wykeham.*"

[Towards the end of this reign the ewer took a distinctly vase-shaped form,] and together with the salver is ornamented with beautiful strapwork interlaced and enclosing boldly treated flowers or marine monsters.

Of this fashion is the salver of 1595, with a ewer to match of 1617, which are the oldest specimens of English silver work in the Royal Collection at Windsor Castle.

Such examples are found down to the end of the reign of Charles I., after which a plainer fashion prevails, the salver being quite unornamented, and the ewers somewhat rude cup-shaped jugs, with or without stems, and with a plain handle. With the accession of James II. came in the well-known helmet-shaped patterns which



No. 44.—(1562), SALVER AND TWER AT WINCHESTER COLLEGE.

[To face p. 100.]

EWERS, BASINS, AND SALVERS

afterwards became very usual, and lasted till about 1720.

[After the middle of the seventeenth century a salver or waiter in some cases accompanied the porringers. These were ornamented with a broad border of repoussé ornament, or Chinese engraving, and mounted upon a trumpet stem which, grasped by the hand of the servant, preserved the balance of the object it supported and concealed his hand. During the reigns of William and Anne these were made in large quantities, plain save for a finely engraved coat of arms in the centre and a gadrooned edge: this trumpet stem should always bear a portion of the hall-mark as well as the full mark on the dish; and it may here be mentioned that all important portions of a piece of plate, that can be separated, should bear at any rate some part of the hall-mark.]

In the reign of George I., chasing is found, the edges of the salvers being both chased and shaped, the salvers themselves standing on three, or sometimes four, small feet. Some are both engraved and chased. The plainer salvers of this date have often a concave border.

The ordinary salver during the middle of the eighteenth century was circular in shape, with a waved and moulded edge called a ribbon border.

This style of ornament was succeeded by the beaded edges of the time of George III., and circular or shaped salvers were replaced by the plain oval trays, having handles at the ends, which are then found almost to the exclusion of any other patterns.

SPOONS

SPOONS

[No exact age can be assigned to the spoon, but the earliest examples that have come down to us are Egyptian of the XVIIIth dynasty, about 1500 B.C. ; these are of wood or ivory, and sometimes of fine design.]

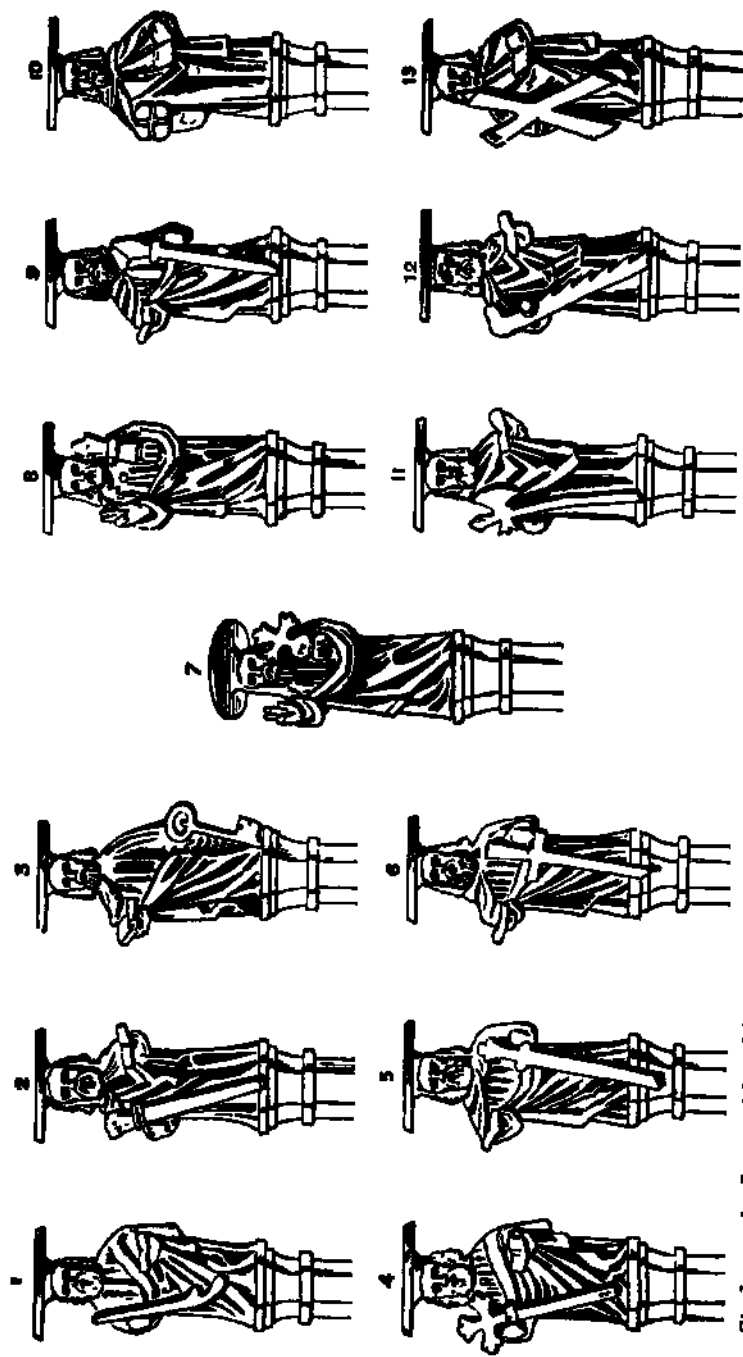
[In Roman, Byzantine, and Gothic spoons, the bowl is on a much lower level than the handle ; by the fifteenth century this difference of levels is less apparent, but the bowl still remains well below the handle, and continues so for many years. The handles of English spoons in Gothic times were quadrilateral, the tops terminating in some ornament—an acorn, a pine cone, a diamond-shaped knop, a lion sejant, human heads or whole figures such as the apostles—and finally, about 1530, in a flat-headed ornament known as the “ seal top.” From about 1550 and a hundred years onward this seal-topped stem with its egg-shaped bowl was the usual form of spoon, isolated examples being found as late as 1679. The original shape of the seal was hexagonal, not unlike the capital of a Gothic column, the neckings or mouldings supporting it being of the same character. Early in Elizabeth’s reign this seal became rounder, supported by a little flattened ball divided into sections, which, towards the end of the century, was supported by a vase or baluster-like shape, decorated with acanthus in low relief. This form of heading, growing larger and coarser, continued as a fashion until after the Restoration. Spoons called “ slip-topped ” originated in the second half of the sixteenth

SPOONS

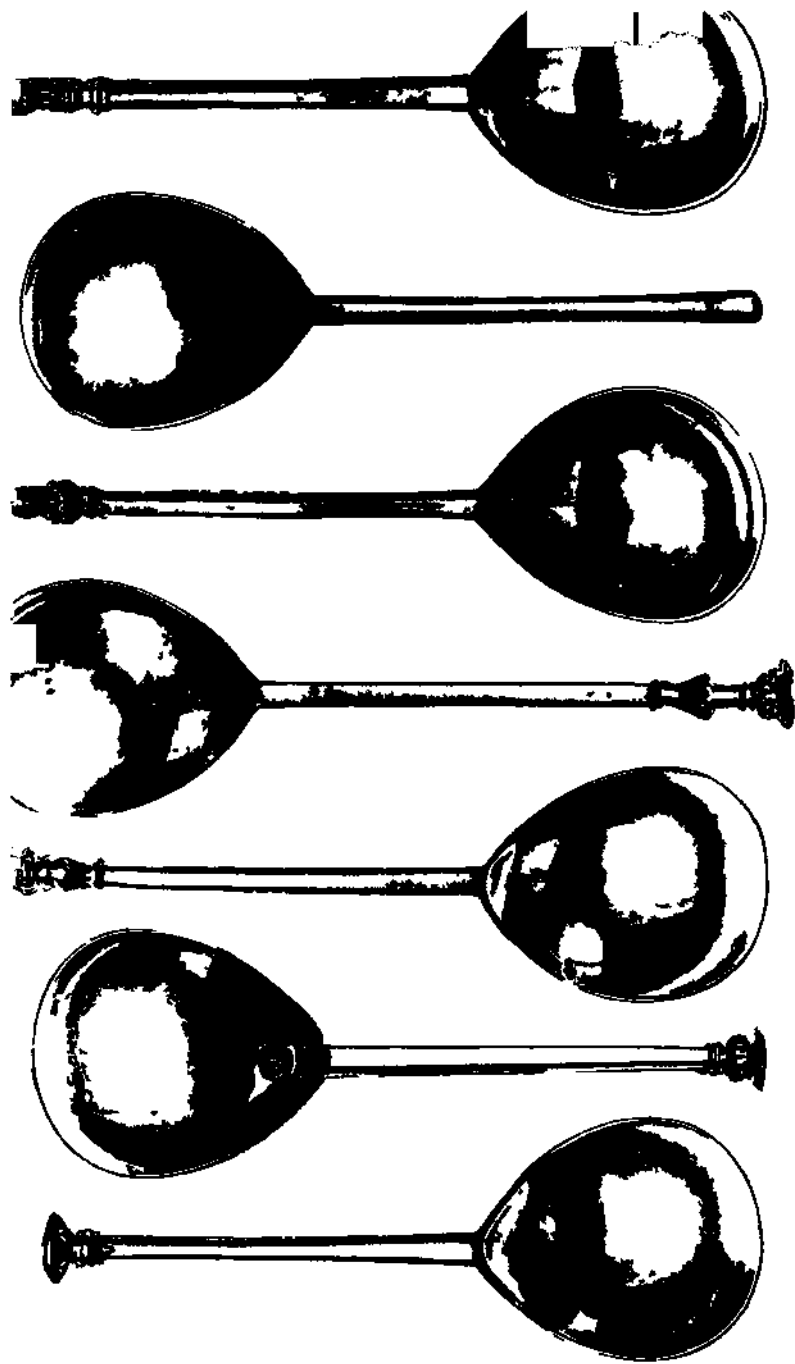
century. The apostle or figure was removed in order to meet the ultra-rigorous ideas of the new Protestant religion, and the stem was cut to an oblique finish ; others were then made to match these, and so a fashion was created that was revived later by the Puritans. On these spoons the date-letter, or the owner's initials, are often marked close to the slipped end, perhaps to prevent it being shortened. Stump-topped spoons resemble these, and are still ruder in shape, the shaft being round and finishing in a blunt end.]

Apostle spoons are too well known to need description. These were made in sets of thirteen, and when complete with their " Master " spoon are very rare : in many instances they were made singly, and formed a favourite christening gift, the spoon bearing the child's patron saint. Of the various sets in existence there are but four generally known that are complete : one of them is in the possession of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and consists of thirteen spoons, one of which is supposed to represent St. Paul. They are of the year 1566-7, with the exception of the St. Paul spoon, which is of the year 1515-16. In the second set, presented to the Goldsmiths' Company by Mr. George Lambert, F.S.A., Matthias takes the place of Judas Iscariot. These spoons are all of one year, 1626, and by the same maker. The third was sold at Christie's Sale Rooms in 1901 for £1,060. Since then the fourth set of thirteen was sold at Christie's in 1903 for £4,900.

The set of 1626, No. 45, has been selected for illustration, owing to the presence of the



1. St. James the Less, with a faller's bat. 2. St. Bartholomew, with a butcher's knife. 3. St. Peter, with a key, sometimes a fish, a scrip, and sometimes a hat with escallops shell. 4. St. James the Greater, with a pilgrim's staff and a sword, bottle or a double cross, or a small cross in his hand, or a basket of fish. 5. St. Philip, with a long staff, sometimes with a cross in the T; in other cases with a cup (the cup of sorrow). 6. St. Thomas, with a spear; sometimes he bears a builder's rule. 7. The Saviour, with an orb and cross. 8. St. John, sometimes an axe and spear. 9. St. Matthias, with an axe or halberd. 10. St. Simon Zelotes, with a long saw. 11. St. Andrew, with a saltire cross.



(A) 1428.

(B) 1560.

(C) 1600.

(D) 1625.

(E) 1565.

(F) 1650.

(G) 1543.

No. 46.—SEAL-TOPPED, MAIDEN-HEADED AND LION-TOPPED SPOONS.

[To face p. 1

SPOONS

rare "Master" spoon, and the fact of the whole being made by one maker at the same time.

The first mention of maidenheaded spoons occurs in a will of 1446. These are so called in a Bristol Orphan Book will of 1493, and were common during the sixteenth century. The tops were ornamented with the bust of a maiden, the stem and bowl being fashioned like all other spoons of their period.

Besides "maidenheads," "apostles," "acorns," "fir-cones," and "spear-heads," spoons are frequently found with lions sejant for knops. These were made all through the sixteenth century, and [during the seventeenth up till 1660, at about which date the form of the spoon underwent a distinct change.]

[No. 46 shows a series of Tudor and Jacobean spoons; (A), dated 1528, now the property of Mr. J. A. Holms, and the Pudsey spoon are the two earliest seal-top spoons known. The seal and its support are Gothic and hexagonal, and the V-shaped socket by which it is inserted into the stem, very clearly pronounced, as in all these spoons. The ornament forming the top was cast; it was therefore affixed by a plain spliced joint, or else by a V-shaped socket into the handle, which was hammered with the bowl out of one piece of silver: it is wise in buying this class of spoon to look for evidence of such insertion. In B, of 1560, the support of the seal is no longer a Gothic capital, but the melon-shaped vase of the Renaissance. The shorter bowl, and the alteration in the seal, now round, are distinctly visible. C, of 1600, and D, of 1625,

SPOONS

show the further development of the seal top. After this the support goes on becoming more elongated and more ornate in design till the type ceases.]

[The other examples are a maidenheaded spoon (E) of 1565, the bust clothed in a calyx of fleurs de luce, (F) a slip-top of Cromwell, and (G) a late lion sejant of Henry VIII., 1543.]

[During the Protectorate a distinct change took place in the whole form of the spoon. The handle was broader and flatter, the added finial was omitted, and the bowl became oval. With the Restoration a novelty was introduced from Holland or France, in which the handle was quite flat, broadening out at the top, and cleft into three divisions. The bowl of these spoons is level with the stem, strengthened at its juncture by a pointed prolongation termed a rat-tail. Sometimes this rat-tail was decorated with a beading, the rest of the bowl remaining plain; later specimens are found with a die-stamped or engraved pattern on the back of the bowl and front of the handle. These flat-handled spoons continued with variations into Anne's reign, the clefts at the top being gradually omitted, and the bowl becoming deeper and longer. About 1710 the top of the handle became round, and a strong rib running down its face was a characteristic feature for twenty years or more; finally the rat-tail degenerated into a sort of tongue, the bowl became more pointed, and the rib down the stem disappeared. In A, No. 47, can be seen the rudimentary idea of the flat-handled spoon that succeeded the seal-top; it is a Puritan spoon dated 1655, and bears the owner's initials at the



(A) 1655.



(B) 1674.



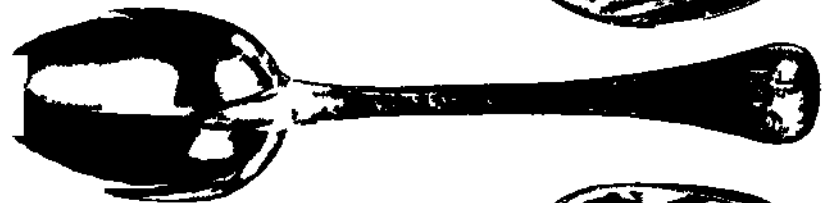
(C) 1679.



(D) 1679.



(E) 1706.



(F) 1710.



(G) 1800.

[To face p 106.]

SPOONS

extreme top, in order to prevent even Puritans purloining a portion of the stem. The rat-tail and cleft-top is shown in B of 1674. The die-stamping decoration is finely executed in C, a well-preserved specimen with the rare Taunton mark; whilst D shows the back of a spoon of 1679 with the rat-tail beaded. Until this date the top of the handle was broad and lute-shaped, but with the advent of William's reign it began to diminish, and by the end of the century the clefts had closed up, leaving a centre point with a longer and deeper bowl, and the rat-tail round in section as in E of 1706; these are termed ladle-topped spoons. At this time also the handle became round at the top and sides, and ribbed down the front; F is an example of this kind dated 1710. The rat-tail commenced about 1660, and lasted rather over eighty years, when its place was taken by a simple tongue, a shell, or a scroll, the bowl becoming more and more pointed; these continued with slight varieties until about 1800 (of which year G is a specimen), and are called Old English spoons.]

Teaspoons of the middle of the eighteenth century were sometimes decorated with French ornament of the time both on bowls and handles; the latter were sometimes of fancy shape, formed of vine tendrils, flowered rose sprays, and other such devices. From about 1775 to 1785, feather and beaded edging not unfrequently adorn the handles of the plain "Old English" spoons then in use.

FORKS

FORKS.

These are a modern invention compared with spoons, hence no mention of forks is to be found in our fifteenth-century treatises on etiquette and manners; whilst in early wills and inventories no forks ever occur, except now and then one or two mounted in crystal or other ornamental handles, and used for eating pears or green ginger. These had usually two prongs only.

[Whether these were English it is impossible to say, but one thing is certain—English table forks of one entire piece of silver, and made in sets, are not found until the middle of the seventeenth century.] Similar forks are said to have been first used in France by the Duke de Montausier, *circa* 1645. A set of twelve amongst the domestic plate at Cotehele was made in 1667, and it is believed that these are the oldest now in use. These have plain flat handles, like the spoons of the period.

[Although three-pronged silver forks were at first usual, contemporary but isolated examples of four-prongs are found, and at a little later date sets of two-prongs.]

[The fork followed the same evolution as the spoon. The flat handle gave way to the round, with a rib down the front. This rib in course of time disappeared, and the fourth prong, which had not been seen for over a hundred years, reappeared as a permanency. A, No. 48, dated 1681, is the earliest four-prong fork known, and has a flat, thick handle with a cleft top. B, one of a pair, of the year 1698, has two prongs of thick, strong make, with square shoulders. C is from an existing set of nine dated 1698 and

FORKS

1702; the handle is of more graceful form than the preceding specimens, but resembles them in the length of the prong. These forks were items in the Stowe sale, and bear the Chandos cypher. D is from an Irish set dated 1712; the prongs are long and slight, and the rib down the handle is seen for the first time. Ladle-topped forks to match the spoons were also made in the first years of the century. Great strength and solidity mark the two-pronged examples (E and F); they are from a set of a dozen dated 1716. A dozen of dessert forks to match, by the same maker, dated 1717, accompany this rare and beautiful set.]

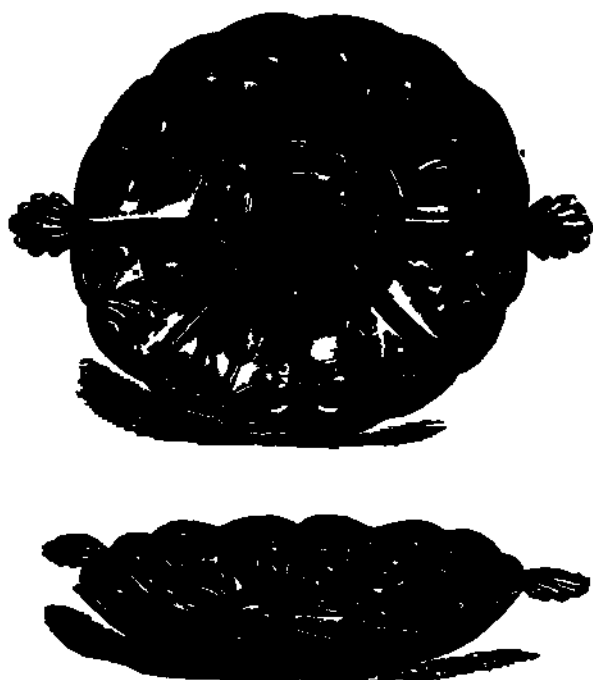
[Of forks and their variety there is very little to say, for at the time when Art interested herself most in plate, English forks were virtually non-existent; Peeter Harracke and Paul Lamerie, although important silversmiths and makers of forks, failed to evolve anything fresh in these objects from the accepted pattern of their times, although scroll-handled examples are found by the latter maker.]

SAUCERS

Ornamented usually with punched patterns are found several shallow trays or saucers, like the bowls of the tazze deprived of their stems and feet. These generally occur from 1630 to 1655, but there are one or two of a later period, say 1660 to 1670. Sometimes they have small flat handles formed as escallop shells, or else scroll handles of wire. Several are in use as alms-plates at village churches. These small

SAUCERS

trays were all no doubt originally intended to hold sweetmeats or trinkets. The illustration is of one used as a paten at Bredgar in Kent (No. 49).



NO. 49.—SAUCER (CIRCA 1632), USED AS AN ALMS-DISH AT
BREDGAR, KENT.

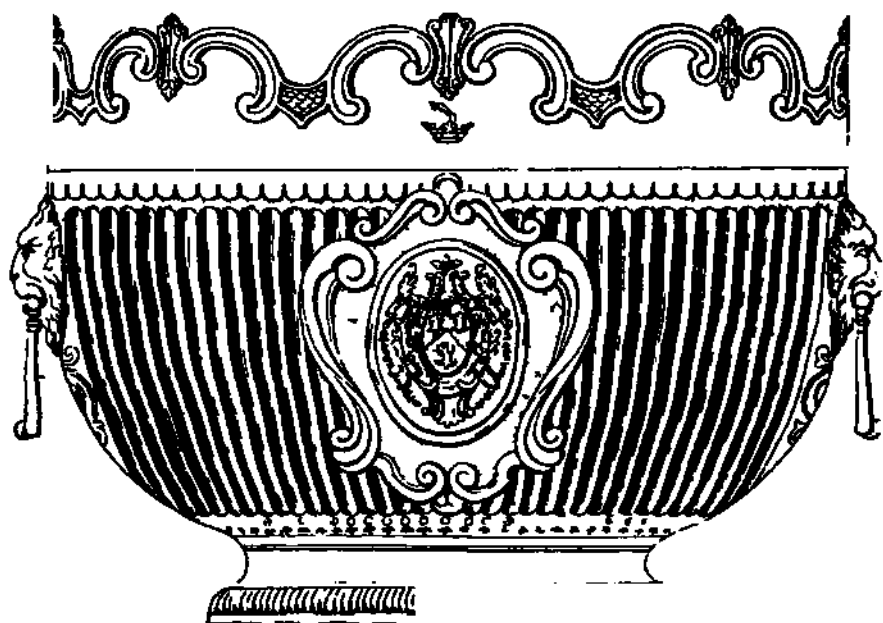
Bleeding-basins of the first years of the eighteenth century, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and having a single flat pierced handle, are not uncommon. They are found of pewter as well as of silver.

MONTEITHS

The Monteith was a punch bowl with an escalloped and removable rim. Ant. á Wood, under 1683, mentions this vessel as follows: "This yeare in the summer time came up a vessel or

MONTEITHS

bason notched at the brim to let drinking glasses hang there by the foot, so that the body or drinking place might hang in the water to cool them. Such a bason was called a 'Monteigh' from a fantastical Scot called 'Monsieur Monteyh,' who at that time, or a little before, wore the bottom of his cloake or coate so notched." When the



No 49A —MONTEITH (1702), AT VINTNERS' HALL, LONDON

glasses were taken out, the bowl was placed on the table, the rim was removed, and the process of punch-making commenced.

Monteiths of Charles II. were comparatively plain except on the upper portion, which was generally ornamented with a fine scalloped moulding, finishing in pendants of cherubs' heads. In early specimens there is no removable rim.

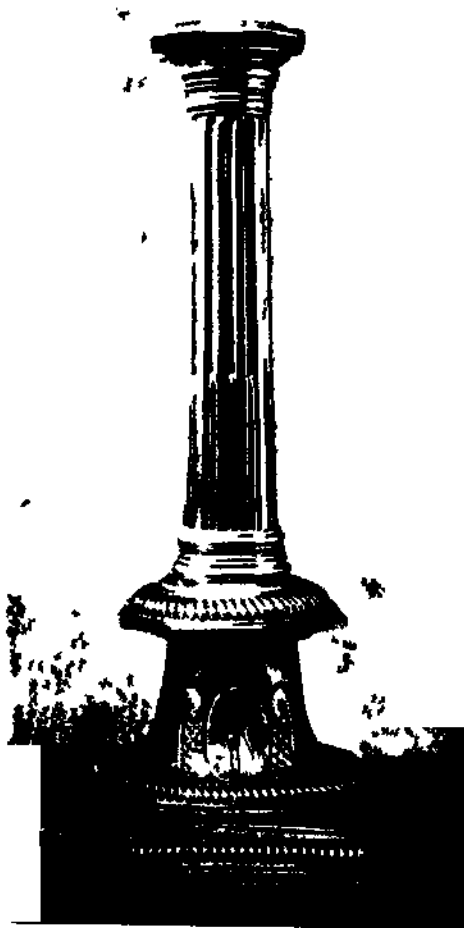
CANDLESTICKS

Towards the end of William III.'s reign and during that of Anne, the bowls are fluted, the bases gadrooned, and the lion-headed handles are almost invariable, as in No. 49A. [These punch-bowls became straight-edged in Georgian times, often without handles, and either decorated with the designs of the period or left perfectly plain.]

CANDLESTICKS

[No doubt the majority of early candlesticks, being subject to constant and rough usage, were made of base metal, but it is certain from records and manuscripts that candlesticks for domestic use were also made in silver from early times, though no examples exist of a date before the seventeenth century.] No. 50 represents the pattern made at this time.

[The shaft consists of clustered columns, and is a reproduction of the fourteenth-century ecclesiastical candlestick, which took its shape from the contemporary cathedral column. The section of the foot in all early seventeenth-century specimens is dished, presumably to catch the grease, and where it joins the stem is an scalloped ledge, which served as a knop to hold or carry the candlestick ; this knop lasted till about 1708. In the light and hammered examples of the end of the century the column motive is preserved, the shafts are without exception fluted, and in place of a capital, some plain mouldings support a fixed gadrooned nozzle, the spreading octagonal base being similarly decorated ; their average height is about eight inches, but No. 51, dated 1706, is nearly twelve ; this pattern was sometimes made



No 51—CANDLESTICK (1706).



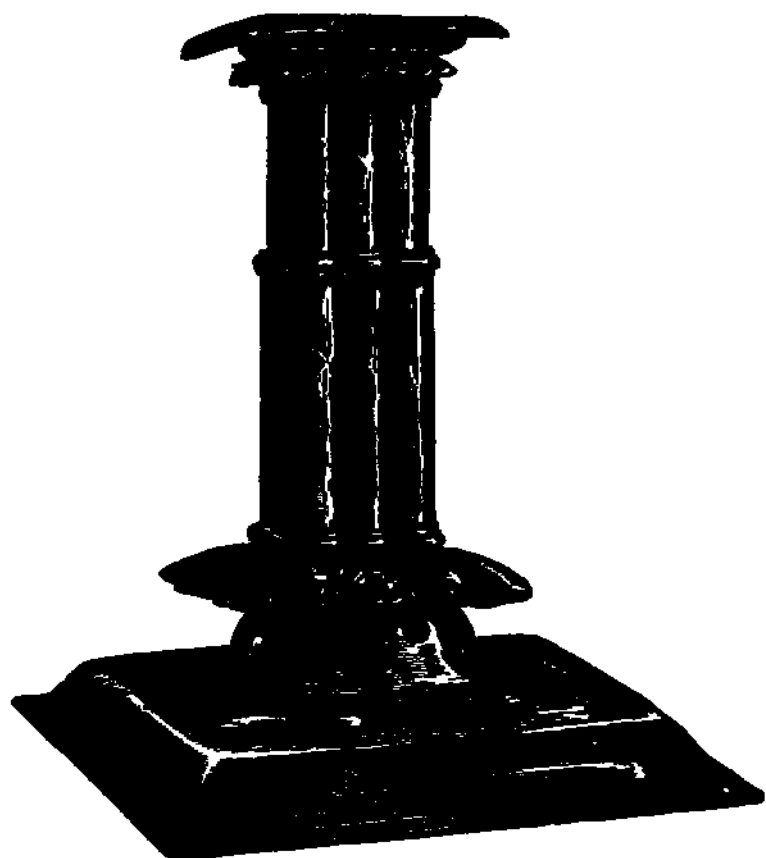
No 53—CANDLESTICK (1772),
PROPERTY OF COL. FEARON
TIPPING.

(To face p. 112)

CANDLESTICKS

on a still larger scale. Several pairs of these are at Fishmongers' Hall.]

[This design, after having obtained much finish and perfection, suddenly ceased to be in request,

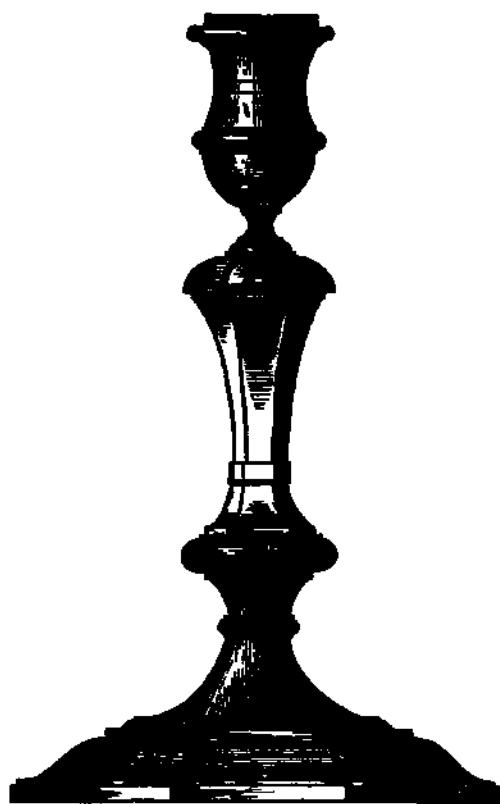


No. 50.—CANDLESTICK (CIRCA 1670), AT PENIARTH.

and a heavier yet smaller article, more suited to the dished corners of the fashionable little card-tables of William and Anne, was introduced ; the method of manufacture was changed, and candlesticks were cast ; the columns were replaced by a

CANDLESTICKS

baluster shaft of more slender proportions, and the elementary nozzle disappeared for about forty years. No. 52 is a late example of this innova-



No. 52.—CANDLESTICK (1735).

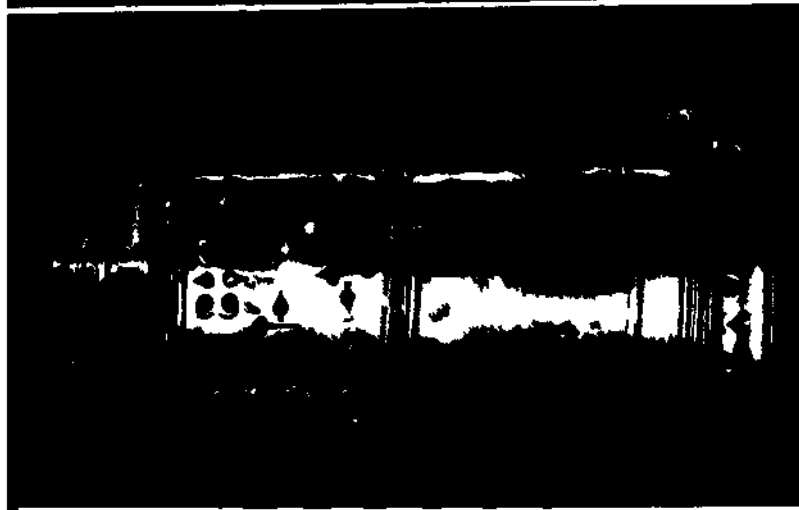
tion, which in turn became much ornamented with the scroll-work and shells of Louis XV. taste.]

[The last development of the candlestick, of about 1765 and onwards, is perhaps the most decorative. Here the former idea of a column was resumed, very elaborately treated, and a hammered manufacture was once more adopted. No. 53, dated 1772, is an exceptionally fine example of this type. The altar-shaped plinth

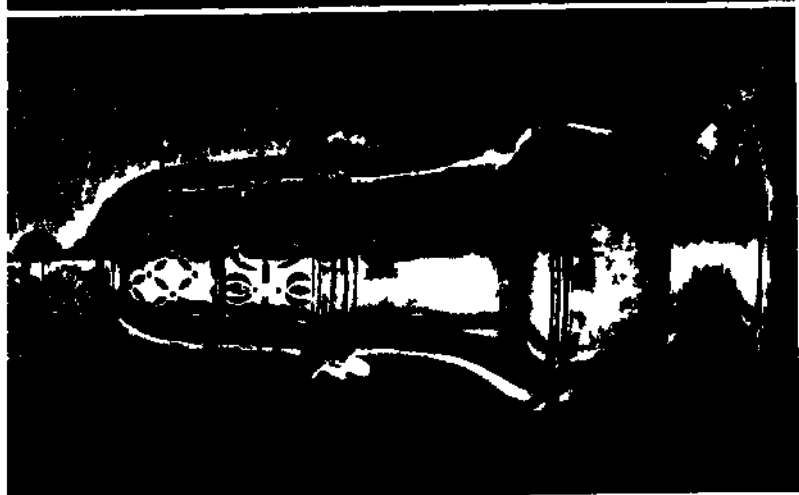
forming the base is due to the influence of R. Adam, who was entirely guiding taste at this time.]

CASTERS

[The earliest casters are seldom found before 1685; they were at first cylindrical and straight-sided, made in sets of three, the sugar dredger



NO 54 —CASTER (1684)
PROPERTY OF COL. FLARON TIPPING



NO 55 —CASTER (1712)
PROPERTY OF SAME
CASTERS



NO 56 CASTER (1717)
PROPERTY OF SAME
[To face p

CASTERS

being larger than the two others, which were used for black and white pepper. The perforation of the tops was at first very simple, like the rest of the caster. No. 54 is one from a set of three dated 1684, perfectly plain save for some spiral gadrooning on the top. By the end of the century the perforation was often elaborate, representing vases of flowers in conjunction with animals and figures, and rings of gadrooning surrounded the base and cap.]

[Casters of vase-shaped form succeeded these, and generally formed part of a cruet-stand which contained two cut-glass bottles with silver caps and handles, three casters and often two egg-shaped spice graters. These range in date from 1710 to 1770. No. 55, dated 1712, is from one of these cruet sets, whilst No. 56, five years later in date, is of the octagonal shape so much favoured at the beginning of George I.'s reign. Later casters resembled in form No. 55, but often decorated with repoussé work and mounted upon a rather higher stem.]

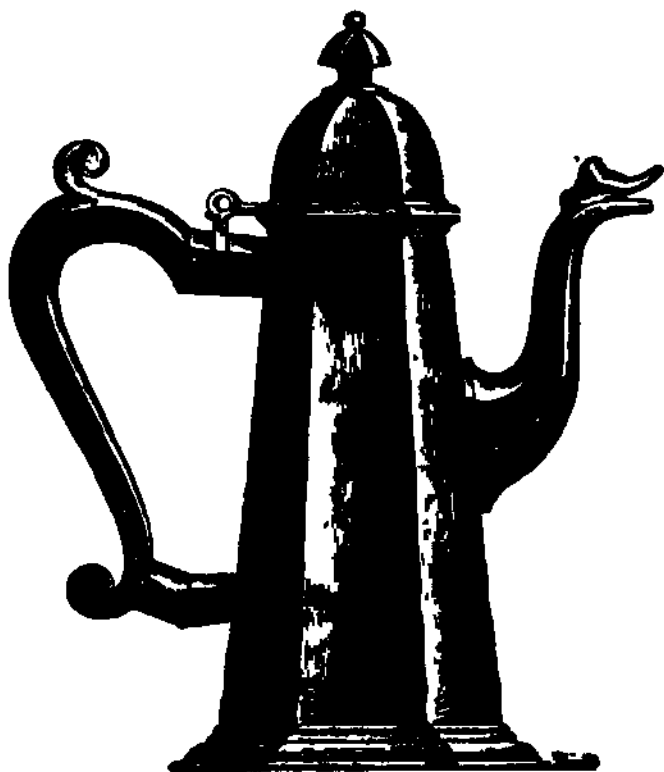
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES, KETTLES, ETC.

The earliest teapot known in actual domestic use is of 1682. It is of hexagonal form, each side forming a panel chased with Chinese scenes, very minute in detail, and deeply cut. It must have been copied exactly from a Chinese original. A few small melon-shaped teapots are found about 1685; but a great number of tea- and coffee-pots, tea-caddies, and kettles were made in the reign of George I. and George II.,

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES, ETC.

at first of very plain design, but afterwards more freely ornamented with chasing and repoussé work.

[No. 57, which bears the Aberdeen mark with the maker's mark George Robertson (1710), is



NO. 58.—OCTAGONAL COFFEE-POT (1715), THE PROPERTY OF
W. J. CRIPPS, ESQ., C.B.

of melon-shape, and unusually large. Oval straight-sided teapots were introduced towards the end of the eighteenth century, engraved with festoons, knots of riband and medallions in the style of Adam; these form a pleasing

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES, ETC.

variety to the more ornamented and bulbous shapes.]

[Coffee-pots of the reigns of Anne and George I. were of tapering form and quite plain; the straight spout in the earliest examples is placed



No. 59.—COFFEE-POT (1764), AT SALTER'S HALL, LONDON.

at right angles to the handle, and the lid is of high cupola shape; occasionally the pattern was octagonal throughout. No. 58, of 1715, is a well-proportioned example of this type.]

[By the middle of the century these pots had become vase-shaped, and covered with a floral

CAKE-BASKETS AND EPERGNES

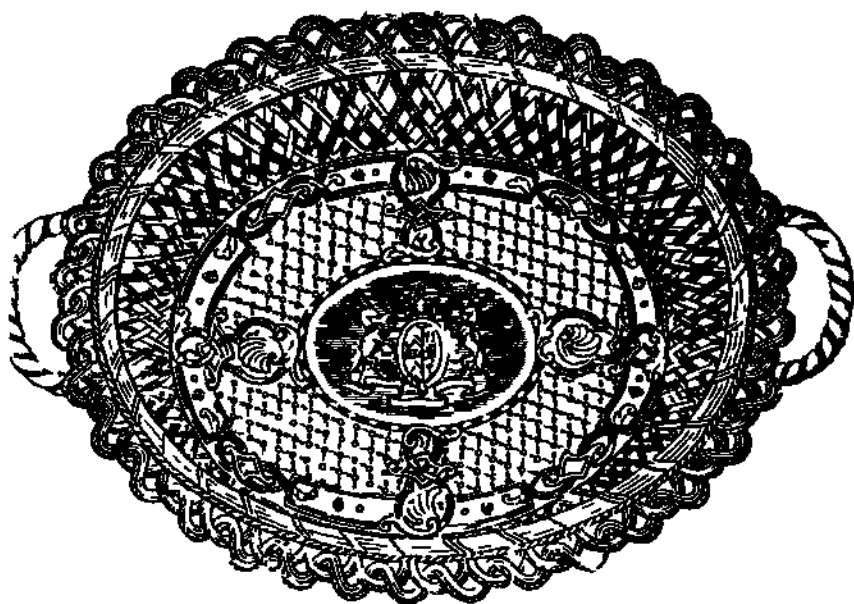
and scrolled ornament in repoussé. No. 59 is a specimen in the somewhat ornate taste that pervaded all plate and furniture of this period. Coffee and chocolate pots, like candlesticks, assumed their most decorative proportions about 1770, when the taste for all things classical was directed by the brothers Adam and Flaxman.]

Tea caddies, two in a case, date from the reign of Anne.

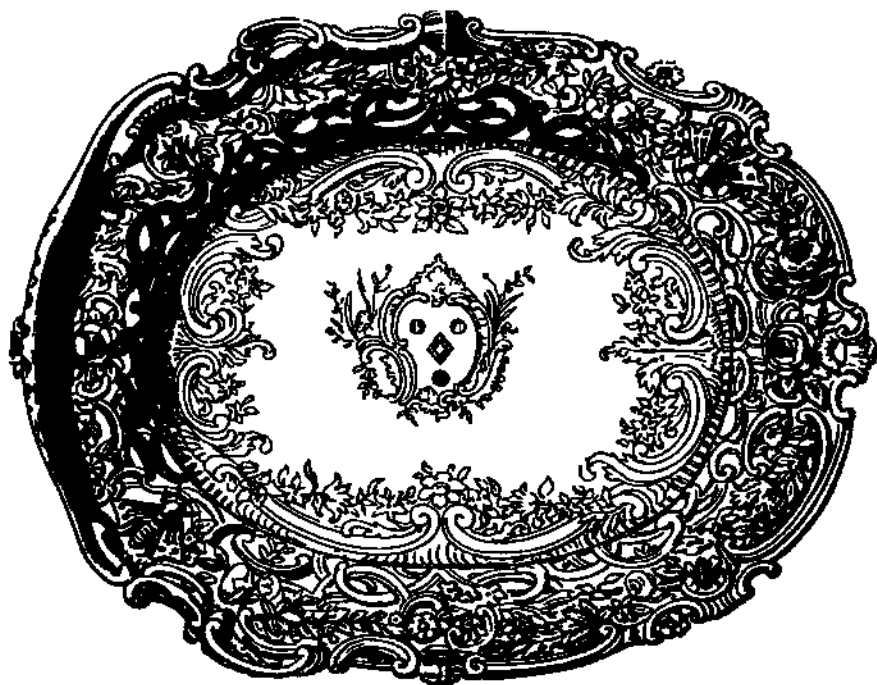
Cream jugs simply follow the fashion of larger vessels, the earliest being plain, solid, and slightly bellied, like miniature blackjacks, with the same short spouts and no stem nor foot. Others are like tiny helmet ewers, whilst later ones are of rococo or of Louis XV. design, and the latest not unlike the chocolate and coffee pots of classical shape, but with a small square foot and without the lid.

CAKE-BASKETS AND EPERGNES

These are classed together because the former often formed the central or uppermost portion of the latter, and they are of precisely similar style of workmanship. They are objects of considerable importance in the plate-collections of the eighteenth century, and great taste and skill were expended upon their production. Most of them were made between 1730 and 1780, [but it is certain that these silver baskets for cakes or fruit were made as early as 1640, for the fine specimen No. 60 is of the reign of Charles I., being dated 1641. The form resembles a basket of the time, the edges and base being encircled by a roping in resemblance of twisted wicker-work; the sides and foot are an open and engraved strap-work,



NO. 61.—CAKE-BASKET (1731), BY PAUL LAMERIE.



NO. 62.—CAKE-BASKET (1749), BY PAUL LAMERIE.

CAKE-BASKETS AND EPERGNES

centering at intervals in cherubs' heads—similar to the strap-work ceilings and perforated staircase rails of Jacobean designs.]

No. 61 is a basket of a design peculiar to Paul Lamerie; the bottom is engraved with the arms of Sir Robert Walpole. Another fine example ornamented with chasing and repoussé work is given in No. 62.

The piercing of the later baskets is sometimes rather rude; the holes being merely punched out of the sheet of silver without much additional ornament except some intervening rows of small punched bosses; No. 63 is dated 1767, and is a graceful example of this later class.

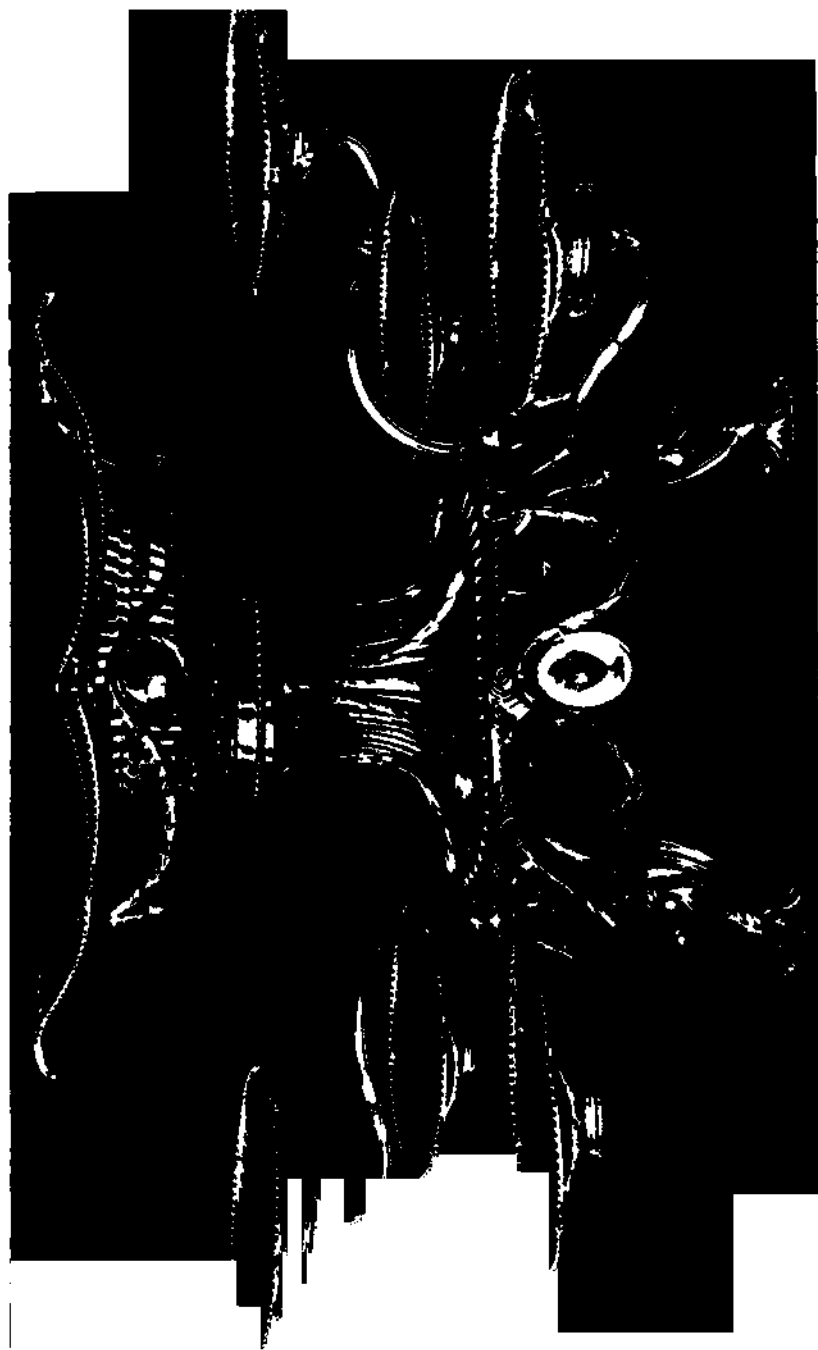
Where these pierced baskets form the crowning ornament of epergnes, or centre-pieces for table decoration, they are accompanied by a number of smaller baskets of the same design as the large one, all of which could be detached from the branched stand which supported them, and handed with the fruits or sweetmeats they were made to contain. [No. 64 is one of these epergnes dated 1773; the piercing, fluting, and repoussé work is of Adam design, but the feet are in a rather earlier taste; the waved line of the trumpet-shaped base is particularly graceful and uncommon.]

[Sauce boats were not introduced until about 1720. Until that date sauces were served in small silver saucepans; vegetables in those of larger size. No. 65 shows an early sauce boat; it is double-handled and double-spouted.]

[The well-known form of sauce boat with a single reflexed handle succeeded these, going through the century until the beautiful classical shape (No. 66) was introduced. To match these



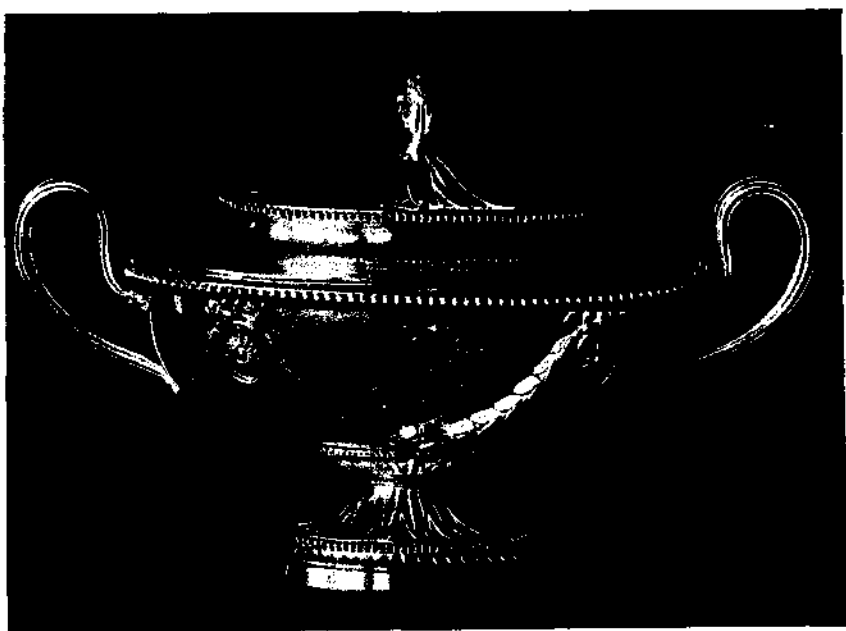
No 63 —CAKE BASKET (1767)



No. 64. EPERGNE (1773). PROPERTY OF COL. FEARON TIPPING.



NO. 65.—SAUCE BOAT (1729).



NO. 66.—SAUCE BOAT (1773), PROPERTY OF COL. FEARON TIPPING.

[To face p. 120.



NO 67.—SWEETMEAT VASE (1773), PROPERTY OF COL. FEARON TIPPING.

[To face p. 120.

CAKE-BASKETS AND EPERGNES

elegant services, small vases in the form of cinerary urns were made as table ornaments to contain sweetmeats. No. 67, dated 1773, is in very perfect taste, and well represents such decorative objects.]

[During the three hundred and fifty years over which this handbook extends, the same strong interest in the personal possession of plate was maintained; it was therefore to no lack of patronage that the silversmith's art after the end of the sixteenth century imperceptibly but gradually declined, or that by the middle of the seventeenth the craftsman had almost ceased to be an artist; but it is probable that a great check to all artistic evolution was caused by the Civil War, and this may have produced the very distinct change that took place in silver plate after the middle of the seventeenth century, when delicacy of design and execution was somewhat neglected, and a comparatively easy and showy decoration was adopted. This florid influence, of Dutch origin, possessing a certain picturesque motive, lasted until nearly the end of the century, when it was discarded in favour of a more restrained style, that developed into a taste for perfectly simple plate consisting of plain surfaces intersected by small and well-considered mouldings. This may be considered the last period of plate, where its charm is entirely dependent upon surface, originality of form, and proportion, for the elaborately decorated styles of George II. and early George III. that followed largely relied on the technical excellence of their ornament; and the semi-classical simplicity affected towards the close of the eighteenth century was neither original,

CONCLUSION

nor were its proportions sufficiently solid to remain without some decoration.]

CONCLUSION

[The late Mr. W. J. Cripps, in his conclusion to "Old English Plate," has so ably summed up in the following words the artistic and historical importance of this subject, that any further additions would be superfluous.]

The history of plate-working in England has now been surveyed in as much detail as is possible within the compass of a general handbook. Many of the subjects only touched upon here would require a volume if they were dealt with exhaustively, but enough has been said about each to give the plate-collector an idea of the varying fashions of each successive art period. The antiquary would wish to expand the notices of mazers or salts into chapters; the artist, to dwell upon the history of shapes and ornament at more suitable length; the working goldsmith, on the technicalities of the art-workmanship which distinguish many of the most remarkable pieces we have considered. But all will agree that there is a singular interest in English goldsmiths' work, and it is this: that whilst it has preserved to us in comparatively imperishable materials specimens of the art-workmanship of every decade, from the Gothic period to our own, it has given us at the same time the means of dating these specimens with far greater certainty and accuracy than is the case with any other series of art-objects that have come down to our time. In this way it becomes possible to use old English silver work as a key

CONCLUSION

for the dating of very many and very different objects, which could only be assigned in a general way to their period in art-history, but for the indirect aid that our ancient English system of hall-marking has thus incidentally supplied. In no other way can the gradual melting of Gothic into Renaissance style be so delicately measured, or the sequence of the art-epochs which we are in the habit of calling by the names of the French monarchs of the eighteenth century. The accuracy with which both French and English silver work can be dated enables us to trace the style known generally as "style de Louis XV." through three separate developments, in a way that would otherwise be almost impossible ; and the same may be said in a greater or less degree of almost every other well-known period from early days to the end of the eighteenth century. This is the point at which it has seemed convenient to break off the various notices which make up the foregoing sketch. The art of the goldsmith in the early days of the nineteenth century made less than no progress. Like other seasons of rest, this interval has in our times been followed by a revival which promises much, and especially in our own country ; but it need hardly be said that a consideration of contemporary work, however interesting in itself, would be inconsistent with the design of a handbook on " Old English Plate."

TROY WEIGHTS.

24 grains = 1 dwt. (pennyweight).
 480 „ = 20 dwts. = 1 oz. (ounce).
 5760 „ = 240 „ = 12 „ = 1 lb. (pound).

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHTS.

437½ grains = 1 oz.
 7000 „ = 16 „ = 1 lb.
 The grain is the same in both cases.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TROY AND AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHTS.

<i>Avoirdupois.</i>	<i>Troy.</i>
¼ oz. =	4 dwts. 13⅞ gr.
½ „ =	9 „ 2¾ „
1 „ =	18 „ 5½ „
2 „ = 1 oz.	16 „ 11 „
3 „ = 2 „	14 „ 16½ „
4 „ = 3 „	12 „ 22 „
5 „ = 4 „	11 „ 3½ „
6 „ = 5 „	9 „ 9 „
7 „ = 6 „	7 „ 14½ „
8 „ = 7 „	5 „ 20 „
9 „ = 8 „	4 „ 1½ „
10 „ = 9 „	2 „ 7 „
11 „ = 10 „	0 „ 12½ „
12 „ = 10 „	18 „ 18 „
13 „ = 11 „	16 „ 23½ „
14 „ = 12 „	15 „ 5 „
15 „ = 13 „	13 „ 10½ „
16 „ = 14 „	11 „ 16 „

192 oz. (12 lb.) Avoirdupois = 175 oz. Troy,
 being 84,000 gr. each.

APPENDIX A.













CHRONOLOGICAL LIST, PART I., OF THE ARTICLES OF PLATE











WHICH HAVE SERVED AS AUTHORITY FOR
THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE TABLES OF DATE-
LETTERS USED AT GOLDSMITHS'
HALL, LONDON,















AND FOR THE MAKERS' MARKS.

To be used with Part II. following it, as a single List.











In the following list, the years must be understood to begin in the month of May of the year given as the date, and to end in the same month of the year following :—















DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.
1479		1498	
1481		1499	
1491		Do.	
1493		1500	
1496		1504	
		1506	
		1507	

DATE.	MARKER'S MARK.	
1507		A maidenhead, no shield.
Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	.	A fish as in 1491.
1508		No shield.
1509		Two links of chain.
1510		No shield.
1511	.	.
1512	.	A barrel or ton as in 1504.
1514		Man with staff.
1515	.	.
Do.		.
1516	Do.	As in 1515.
Do.		.
1517		Some small animal.
1518	.	Two links as in 1509.
Do.	.	.
Do.	.	.
Do.	.	.
1519		.
Do.	.	.
1520	.	Crescent and star as in 1516.
1521	.	.
Do.	.	Two links as in 1509.
Do.	.	Do.
Do.	.	.
1522	.	.
1523	.	.
1525		.


















DATE.	MARKER'S MARK.	
1525		.
Do.	.	A heart as in 1515.
1527		A saint's head.
Do.	.	.
1528		Manasses Stockton was of the "Keye" in 1569.
Do.		.
1529	Do.	As in 1528.
Do.	.	Fringed S as in 1519.
1530	.	Orb and cross between I Casin 1528.
1531	.	No shield.
1532		.
Do.	.	Fringed S as in 1519.
Do.		John Mabbe was of the "Cuppe" in 1569.
Do.	Do.	Do.
1533		.
Do.	.	.
1534		John Haryson was of the "Broad Arrow" in 1569.
1535		.
1536		As in 1533.
1537	.	Fringed S as in 1519.
1539	.	Fringed S as in 1519.
1543	.	.
1545		Maidenhead.
1548		.
1548		Covered cup.
Do.		See 1557.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.
1549		1561	
Do.		1562	
1550		Do.	
1551		Do.	
Do.		Do.	
Do.		Do.	
1552		Do.	
Do.		Do.	
1553		Do.	
1554		Do.	
Do.		1563	
1555		Do.	
Do.		1564	
1556		Do.	
1557		Do.	
Do.		1565	
1558		Do.	
1559		Do.	
1560		Do.	
Do.		1566	
1561		Do.	
Do.		1567	
Do.		Do.	


















DATE	MARKER'S MARK	
1567		A hooded falcon. Thos. Bampton was of "The Falcon" at this period.
Do.		Hand with hammer, shaped shield.
Do.		RD in monogram, as in 1553.
Do.		
1568		A bunch of grapes
Do.		
Do.		
1569		A falcon, as in 1567.
Do.		
Do.		A bull's head erased on shaped stamp.
Do.		A bunch of grapes, as in 1568.
Do.		
Do.	IP	As in 1566
Do.	NS	Interlaced, as in 1562
1570	AK	Linked letters, as in 1551.
Do.		Stag's head, as in 1551
Do.		HS interlaced, probably Henry Sutton.
Do.	Do.	
Do.		SE interlaced
Do.	IP	As in 1566
Do.		
Do.	HW	As in 1563
1571		
Do.		A dove on shaped shield.
Do.	BT	Linked letters, as in 1567.

DATE	MARKER'S MARK	
1571		
Do.		Pair of bellows
Do.	RF	Linked letters, as in 1568.
Do.		
Do.	RD	Linked letters, as in 1553.
1572		
Do.		An eagle displayed in circular escutcheon
Do.		
1573		
Do.	IP	As in 1566
Do.		This mark occurs on a similar spoon of 1575.
Do.	A	As in 1567
1574		A halberd between the letters.
Do.	M	As in 1565
1575		
Do.	WC	Grasshopper below, as in 1562.
Do.	AK	Linked letters, as in 1551, but larger.
Do.		Crescents and star, as in 1570.
1576		Three trefouls
Do.	M	As in 1575
Do.		
Do.		? what
Do.		Sun in splendour
Do.		
Do.	IH	As in 1571
Do.		Compasses with points downwards, a mullet between them.
Do.		
1577		
Do.		
















DATE MARK'S MARK.

1578		PG, as shown . . .
Do.		A windmill. Robt. Wright was of the "Wyndmylle" in 1569.
Do.	IC	Animal's head between, see 1565.
Do.		An escallop . . .
1579		. . . . .
1580		. . . . .
1581		Three trefoils slipped in trefoil shield. No shield . . .
Do.		Double-seeded rose in pentagon.
Do.	RW	. . . . .
1583		A flag with staff bendwise.
Do.		. . . . .
1584		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
1585	Do.	. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.	Do.	This mark occurs on similar spoons of 1590, 1596, 1602, 1603, 1609, 1611, 1612.
Do.		Three leaves with 8 pellets as in 1576.
1586		This mark occurs on similar spoons of 1596, 1599, 1600, 1601.
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		A nwt on a ton (rebus for New-ton).
Do.		. . . . .















DATE MARK'S MARK.

1588		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
1589		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
1590		. . . . .
Do.		This mark occurs on a similar spoon of 1597.
Do.	. . . . .	IS interlaced, as in 1588.
1591		. . . . .
1592		An anchor. This mark occurs on a similar spoon of 1597.
Do.	RW	As in 1581 . . .
Do.		A rose below . . .
Do.		. . . . .
1593	D	As in 1586 . . .
1594		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
1595		Small rose on a mullet below.
Do.		. . . . .
Do.	Do.	. . . . .
1596		. . . . .
Do.	. . . . .	Nwt on ton, as in 1586.
Do.	IG	Linked letters, as in 1591.
1597		A bear passant below
Do.		Double-headed eagle displayed.

DATE. MARKER'S MARK.

1598		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
1599		A squirrel
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		No shield
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
1600	JS	Interlaced
Do.	.	W within crescent, as in 1585.
Do.		. . . . .
1601	.	Hart lodged as in 1598.
Do.		. . . . .
Do.	.	A squirrel, as in 1599
Do.	IG	Linked letters, as in 1591.
1602	.	See 1585
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		Animal's head erased
Do.		Harp betw. initials, probably L.M., shaped shield.
1603		. . . . .
1604	AB	Linked letters, as in 1602.

DATE. MARKER'S MARK.

1604		This mark occurs on similar spoons of 1606, 1608, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1616, 1617, 1619, 1620.
Do.		. . . . .
Do.	.	Animal's head, as in 1602.
Do.	IH	Bear passant below, as in 1597.
1605	AB	Monogram, as in 1602
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		As in 1585
Do.	Do.	Do.
1606		. . . . .
Do.	Do.	. . . . .
Do.	.	. . . . .
Do.	.	. . . . .
1607	NH	Negro's head below
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		This mark occurs on similar spoons of 1609, 1611, 1612.
Do.		. . . . .
Do.	Do.	. . . . .
Do.	.	. . . . .
Do.		T rising from middle of W.
Do.		SF interlaced
Do.		. . . . .
1608	WC	W within C, as in 1607.
Do.		. . . . .


DATE. MAKER'S MARK.

1608		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		A casque; found on a similar spoon of 1610.
Do.		. . . . .
Do.	IA	As in 1604
1609		Do.
Do.	.	A cross within a crescent, as in 1607.
Do.		Mr. Terry
Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	.	. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
1610	G	As in 1605
Do.	TF	Monogram as in 1609
Do.		. . . . .
Do.	SO	As in 1608
Do.		. . . . .
1611	TF	Monogram as in 1609
Do.		. . . . .
1612	Do.	. . . . .
Do.	TF	Monogram as in 1609
Do.	IV	As in 1607
Do.	CB	Monogram as in 1606
1613	IV	As in 1607
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .

DATE. MAKER'S MARK.

1613	Do.	. . . . .
Do.	WR	As in 1608
Do.		. . . . .
Do.	Do.	. . . . .
1614	IV	As in 1607
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
1615	WC	. . . . .
Do.		This mark occurs on similar spoons of 1617, 1621.
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		Do.
Do.		A key between . . .
1616		. . . . .
Do.	IV	As in 1607
Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
1617	Do.	. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.	.	. . . . .
Do.		A bell below . . .
Do.		Interlaced as in 1607
Do.	TF	Monogram, as in 160C
Do.		. . . . .
Do.	IV	As in 1607
Do.		A dart between

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	
1618	WB	As in 1608 . . .
Do.	RC	In plain shield . . .
1619	AB	. . . . .
Do.	RS	A heart below . . .
Do.	CB	Monogram, as in 1608.
Do.		A bird alighting with wings erect, shaped shield.
Do.	CM	As in 1615 . . .
Do.	YI	. . . . .
Do.	IS	As in 1617 . . .
Do.	TF	Monogram, as in 1609
1620	Do.	Do.
Do.		See 1604 . . .
1621		See 1615 . . .
Do.	IF	As in 1617 . . .
Do.	FW	Linked letters, as in 1611.
1622		. . . . .
Do.	F	. . . . .
1623		A trefoil slipped, on shaped shield.
Do.	HS	Blazing star below, as in 1615.
Do.	WC	As in 1617 . . .
1624	RC	. . . . .
Do.	DV	Crowned, shaped shield.
Do.	PE	. . . . .
Do.	TF	Monogram, as in 1609
Do.	RL	. . . . .
Do.	RB	. . . . .
1625	HT	Monogram, as in 1622

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	
1626		. . . . .
Do.	HS	As in 1615 . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.	PH	Linked letters PH . . .
Do.	BY	Probably Benjamin Yaten.
1627	TG	. . . . .
Do.	CB	Monogram, as in 1608.
Do.	TF	Monogram, as in 1609.
Do.	J	. . . . .
Do.	RI	. . . . .
1628	Do.	Do.
Do.	RS	As in 1619 . . .
Do.	TF	Monogram, as in 1609.
Do.	RM	. . . . .
Do.	HS	As in 1615 . . .
Do.	BP	. . . . .
1629	RA	A cinquefoil below
Do.	RC	As in 1624 . . .
Do.	WAS	Walter Shute.
Do.	CIC	A column or tree between the letters.
Do.	HS	As in 1615 . . .
Do.	RS	As in 1619 . . .
Do.	RC	As in 1624, but heart dotted.
1630	AG	Anchor between
Do.	PB	As in 1624 . . .
Do.	DW	. . . . .

DATE MAKER'S MARK.

1630	RS	Heart below, as in 1619.
Do.	WM	W. Maunday . .
1631	CB	. . . .
Do.	WM	One above another, as in 1630.
Do.	CB	Mullet above escallopp between pellets.
1632	CB	. . . .
Do.	CB	Monogram, as in 1606
1633	WS	Another mark of Walter Shute.
Do.	IG	. . . .
Do.	RC	C within D, as in 1604
Do.	WC	. . . .
Do.	RS	. . . .
Do.	WS	Walter Shute, as in 1629.
1634	RM	. . . .
Do.	RH	. . . .
1635	CB	An escallopp shell .
Do.	CO	Probably Cardinall Orme.
Do.	BF	Probably Benjamin Francis.
Do.	CB	Owl standing upon small animal.
Do.	CB	. . . .
1636	Do.	. . . .
Do.	E	. . . .

DATE MAKER'S MARK.

1635	SW	. . . .
1637	RB	A mullet below, shaped shield.
Do.	CB	Mullet above escallopp as in 1631.
Do.	RS	. . . .
Do.	PB	. . . .
Do.	RM	As in 1634 . . .
Do.	GD	Probably George Day
Do.	CC	As in 1629 . . .
1638	BF	See 1635 . . .
Do.	RB	. . . .
Do.	C	Monogram, CF .
Do.	OM	. . . .
Do.	IB	A buckle beneath, probably for name BUCKLE.
Do.	W	. . . .
1639	TF	Monogram, as in 1609
Do.	RM	As in 1634 . . .
Do.	M	T. Maunday . .
Do.	IM	A pig passant below.
Do.	TH	. . . .
Do.	RC	. . . .
1640	WS	. . . .
Do.	Do.	Do. . . .

40	IM	Pig below as in 1629
Do.	DW	.
Do.	IT	.
Do.	RE	.
Do.	I-I	.
541	FE	Linked letters OT
Do.	IT	.
542	I-I	As in 1640
543	W	John Wardlaw (see p. 143).
545	TG	.
546	AF	Probably Ant. Fickettes.
Do.	NW	Probably Nicha. Wolleston.
Do.	RV	Probably Richard Vaghan.
Do.	S	SA linked letters, probably Abr. Smith.
1648	HI	IH linked letters
Do.	W	.
1650	RG	Probably Henry Greenway.
Do.	IW	.
1651	R-S	.
Do.	HG	As in 1650
Do.	HB	.
1652	ES	.

52	KP	.
53	IV	.
Do.	ET	.
Do.	WM	As in 1648
Do.	H	Hound sejant
554	SV	Probably Stephen Venables.
Do.	.	.
Do.	.	.
555	FW	Probably Field Whorwood.
Do.	W-H	.
Do.	WC	.
Do.	IW	An oval object below
Do.	IG	.
Do.	DR	Probably Daniel Ruffy.
1656	HG	.
Do.	WC	As in 1655
Do.	HN	Bird with olive branch below.
1657	I-I	As in 1640
Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	HG	As in 1656
Do.	H	.
1658	ES	.
Do.	GS	.














DATE. MAKER'S MARK.

DATE. MAKER'S MARK.


















1658		. . . . .	1662		As in 1661
Do.		. . . . .	Do.		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .	Do.		. . . . .
1659		Bird with olive branch in beak below, as in 1658.	Do.		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .	Do.		. . . . .
1660		As in 1654	Do.		As in 1660
Do.		. . . . .	1663		. . . . .
Do.	. . . . .	Animal sejant, as in 1653.	Do.		Probably Ant. Fickettes.
Do.	. . . . .	Do.	Do.		As in 1656
Do.	. . . . .	. . . . .	Do.		As in 1658
Do.		. . . . .	Do.		As in 1661
Do.		. . . . .	Do.		As in 1658
Do.		As in 1646	Do.		A mullet above an escallop between pellets & annulets.
Do.		Probably Richard Neale.	1664		. . . . .
Do.		As in 1655	Do.		. . . . .
Do.		As in 1654	Do.	Do.	Escallop under mullet, as in 1663.
1661	Do.	Do.	Do.		. . . . .
Do.		As in 1658	Do.		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .	Do.		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .	Do.		. . . . .
Do.	. . . . .	Animal sejant, as in 1653.	Do.		. . . . .
Do.		As in 1656	Do.		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .	1666		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .	1667		. . . . .
Do.		Probably Christopher Shaw.	Do.		. . . . .
Do.		As in 1653	Do.		As in 1664.
1662		. . . . .		
Do.		As in 1655			
Do.	Do.	Do.			

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.					
1667	TH	Anchor between, as in 1668.	1671	EG	.	.	.	.
1668	IC	.	.	Do.	LD	.	.	.
Do.	RD	.	.	Do.	WW	As in 1669 .	.	.
Do.	WM	Crowned, mullet be- low, shaped shield	Do.	OS	.	.	.	.
Do.	IN	As in 1662 .	1672	S	Crowned, as in 1664.	.	.	.
Do.	DG	.	.	Do.	LC	See 1686 .	.	.
1669	IC	As in 1668 .	Do.	M	.	.	.	.
Do.	T&A	.	.	Do.	WH	Cherub's face below, as in 1669.	.	.
Do.	LB	See 1670 .	Do.	KH	.	.	.	.
Do.	TM	.	.	1673	HE	.	.	.
Do.	WH	Cherub's face below.	Do.	CE	BG in cypher, star above.	.	.	.
Do.	TH	Anchor between, as in 1665.	Do.	W-W	.	.	.	.
Do.	RL	.	.	1674	IN	As in 1662 .	.	.
Do.	WW	.	.	Do.	AK	.	.	.
1670	PP	.	.	Do.	DR	.	.	.
Do.	WV	.	.	Do.	IC	As in 1668 .	.	.
Do.	TM	As in 1669 .	Do.	IB	As in 1669 .	.	.	.
Do.	TK	.	.	Do.	IA	.	.	.
Do.	L&E	See 1669 .	Do.	GG	.	.	.	.
Do.	Da.	.	.	1675	TL	.	.	.
Do.	RL	As in 1669 .	Do.	OS	.	.	.	.
Do.	RK	.	.	Do.	\$	.	.	.
1671	Da.	.	.	Do.	CM	.	.	.
Do.	Da.	.	.	1676	Do.	.	.	.
Do.	Da.	.	.					

DATE MAKER'S MARK.

1676		. . . . .
Do.	AM	Monogram, as in 1672
Do.	FS	. . . . .
Do.	OS	As in 1675
Do.	TF	. . . . .
Do.	ASI	Thos. Ash
1677		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		Found 1677-88 on Kent church plate.
Do.	IS	Monogram, as in 1675.
Do.	RM	Monogram, as in 1675.
Do.		JG Monogram, reversed
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
1678	IS	Monogram, as in 1675
Do.		. . . . .
1679		Probably Benj. Pyne
Do.	LE	As in 1677
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
1680		Probably Ralph Leeka.

DATE MAKER'S MARK.

1680	FS	As in 1676
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.	. . . . .	. . . . .
Do.	IS	Monogram, etc., as in 1675.
Do.		. . . . .
Do.	EG	As in 1671
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
1681	RL	As in 1680
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.	. . . . .	. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
1682		A water-bird; found 1678-83.
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		Probably George Garthorne.

DATE

MAKER'S MARK.

1682		.	.	.	.
Do.		.	.	.	.
Do.		.	.	.	.
1683	BG	Cypher with star above, as in 1673.			
Do.	FS	As in 1676			
Do.		.	.	.	.
Do.	TC	As in 1677			
Do.		(EV Damaged letters)			
Do.		.	.	.	.
Do.		.	.	.	.
Do.	RS	In heart, mullet below.			
Do.		.	.	.	.
Do.		WF linked letters			
1684		Found 1677—93			
Do.		.	.	.	.
Do.		.	.	.	.
Do.	Do.	.	.	.	.
Do.		.	.	.	.
Do.		Benj. Pyne; see 1723			
Do.		SH linked letters			
1685		.	.	.	.
Do.	Do.	.	.	.	.

1686

Do.

Do.

Do.

Do.

Do.

Do.

Do.

Do.

Do.

Do.

Do.

Do.

Do.

1686

Do.

Do.

Do.

Do.

Do.

Do.

Do.

1687

Do.

1688

Do.

Do.

Do.

Do.

1689



PK



As in 1685

Probably Buteux

As in 1682

Probably T. Issod

In monogram crowned, as in 1681

3 Storks

As in 1682

As in 1681

Two pellets above fleur-de-lys below
As in 1684

Probably Samuel Dell.

As in 1680

Probably Lawrence Coles; see 1672

Buteux, as in 1685

Probably Nath. Greene

As in 1682

Linked as in 1684

Probably Fraas Garthorne.

Probably John Jackson.


















As in 1684

DATE. MAKER'S MARK.

1689	FG	As in 1688 . . .
Do.		Probably Peeter Harache. See p. 55
Do.		Probably Ant. Nelme
1690	A	As in 1682 . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.	P	As in 1684 . . .
Do.		R. Timbrell. . .
1691	FG	See 1688 and 1728 .
Do.	FS	As in 1676 . . .
Do.	IY	As in 1685 . . .
Do.		Probably R. Timbrell
Do.		Probably James Chadwick.
Do.	MH	. . . . .
1692	IY	As in 1685 . . .
Do.	Do.	. . . . .
Do.	P	As in 1684 . . .
Do.	GG	As in 1682 . . .
1693	RL	As in 1660 . . .
Do.	R.T.	As in 1691 . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.	RO	As in 1684 . . .
Do.		Fish above . . .
Do.	. . .	Water bird, as in 1682.
Do.		Probably Wm. Keatt.
1694		Probably John Ruslen.

DATE. MAKER'S MARK.

1694	I-I	As in 1688 . . .
Do.		Probably Robert Cooper.
Do.		Probably Thomas Allen.
Do.	TI	Escallops, as in 1685.
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.	FG	As in 1688 . . .
1695	I-I	As in 1688 . . .
Do.	I-C	As in 1691 . . .
1696	D	As in 1682 . . .
(1st pt.)	Do.	. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		Thos. Brydon . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		Probably Andrew Moore.
1696	. . .	. . . . .
(2nd pt.)	Do.	. . . . .
1697		Wm. Denny and John Bathe.
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		Hugh Roberts in Newgate Street.
Do.	. . .	. . . . .
Do.		Joseph Bird . . .
Do.		James Chadwick . .

DATE	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE	MAKER'S MARK.
1697	William Gibson	1700	John Cory . .
Do.	Richard Hutchinson of Colchester.	1701	George Boothby, at the sign of the Parrot.
1698	John Buslen at y ^e Golden Cup in Swithin Lane.	Do.	John Bodington
Do.	Benj. Watts, ent. 1698.	Do.	George Lewis, ent. 1699.
Do.	 Denny and Bathe, as in 1697.	Do.	Benjamin Pyne, see 1684 and 1723.
Do.	 Robert Peake, ent. 1697.	1702	 Joseph Ward, ent. 1697.
Do.	 William Fawdery	Do.	Do. . . .
1699	 Robert Timbrell .	Do.	 John Fawdery (A smaller than the F)
Do.	 Benj. Traherne	Do.	 Pierre Platel, ent. 1699.
Do.	Simon Pantin, ent. 1701.	Do.	 Robert Cooper, ent. 1697.
Do.	 Joseph Stokes, ent. 1697.	1703	 John Sutton . .
Do.	 Francis Singleton	Do.	 William Andrewes .
Do.	Samuell Hood .	1704	John Ladyman . .
Do.	Samuel Thorne, ent. 1697.	Do.	Do. . . .
Do.	John Chartier, ent. 1698.	Do.	Philip Rolles . .
Do.	William Lukin, ent. 1699.	Do.	John Smith . . .
Do.	 Samuel Dell, ent. 1697.	1705	Seth Lofthouse, ent. 1697.
Do.	 William Gamble, ent. 1697.	Do.	 Peeter Harracke, as in 1700.
1700	Peeter Harracke, jun., ent. 1698.	Do.	Do. . . .
Do.	Anthony Nelme	Do.	Do. . . .
		Do.	 John Eastt, ent. 1697.
		Do.	John Martin Stocker and Edwd. Poo- cock, ent. 1705.














DATE MAKER'S MARK.

1706	Ti	B. Timbrell, as in 1699.
Do.		David Willaume in the Pell Mall.
Do.		Edward York, ent. 1705.
Do.	PY	B. Pyne, as in 1701.
Do.		J. Barbut, ent. 1703.
Do.		John Gibbons, ent. 1700.
Do.		John Downes, ent. 1697.
Do.		Andrew Raven.
1707	PA	Simon Pantin, as in 1699.
Do.		Alice Sheene, ent. 1700.
1708	FA	Wm. Fawdery, as in 1698.
Do.		John Wisdome, ent. 1704.
Do.	.	Edward York, as in 1706.
Do.	WI	David Willaume, as in 1706.
Do.	CO	Robert Cooper, as in 1702.
Do.		"Goyce Insed widdow."
1709		Thomas Allen in Gutter Lane.
Do.		Samuel Hood, as in 1699.
Do.	PA	Simon Pantin, as in 1699.
Do.		Gabriel Sleath, ent. 1706.
Do.		Humphrey Payne, ent. 1701.
Do.		Francis Garthorne, ent. 1697.
Do.		John Read, ent. 1704.
1710	PY	B. Pyne, as in 1701.

















DATE MAKER'S MARK.

1710	PY	B. Pyne, as in 1701.
Do.		Richard Greene, ent. 1703.
Do.		Seth Lofthouse, as in 1705.
Do.		Philip Rolles, junior, ent. 1705.
Do.		Another mark of Gabriel Sleath.
1711	Do.	Do.
Do.	GA	A within the G, as in 1709. Francis Garthorne.
Do.		Nath. Lock, ent. 1698.
Do.	EA	John Eastt, as in 1705.
Do.		Edmund Pearce, ent. 1704.
1712		Matth. H. Lofthouse, ent. 1705.
Do.		William Twell, ent. 1709.
1713		Probably Edward Vincent.
Do.		William Lukin, as in 1699.
Do.	PA	S. Pantin, as in 1699.
1714	.	Matth. H. Lofthouse, as in 1712.
Do.	.	Do.
Do.		John Bathe, ent. 1700.
1715	PY	B. Pyne, as in 1701.
Do.	BO	John Bodington, as in 1701.
Do.	PY	B. Pyne, as in 1701.
Do.		Isaac Liger in Heming's Row, ent. 1704.
Do.	Pa	H. Payne, as in 1705.
Do.		Wm. Fleming, ent. 1697.
Do.	EA	John Eastt, as in 1705.
Do.		Robert Timbrell.

DATE. MARKER'S MARK.

1715		William Spackman, ent. 1714.
Do.		Petley Ley, ent. 1715
Do.		Samuel Hitchcock, ent. 1712.
1716	SL	Gabriel Sleath, as in 1710.
Do.	Pa	H. Payne, as in 1709
Do.		Henry Jay . . .
Do.		Nicolaus Clausen, ent. 1709.
Do.		Samuell Lea, ent. 1711.
1717	WI	John Wisdome, as in 1708.
Do.		Paul Lamerie, ent. 1712.
Do.	.	M. E. Lofthouse, as in 1712.
Do.		David Tanqueray, ent. 1718.
Do.		Richard Bayley, ent. 1708.
1718	Ho	Edward Holaday in Grafton St., ent. 1709.
Do.	FA	W. Fawdery as in 1698
Do.	TA	Tanqueray, as in 1717
Do.	SL	G. Sleath, as in 1709.
Do.		Jonah Clifton, ent. 1703.
1719	.	Anthony Nelme, as in 1700.
Do.		John White, ent. 1719
Do.	CL	Nicolas Clausen, as in 1716.
Do.		Thomas Mason, ent. 1716.
Do.		Louys Cuny, ent. 1708.

DATE. MARKER'S MARK.

1719		Samuel Margas, ent. 1714.
1720	LA	P. Lamerie, as in 1717
Do.	PY	B. Pyne, as in 1701 .
Do.		John Eckfoud, in Red Lion Court, Drury Lane, ent. 1698.
Do.		John Edwards . . .
1721	PY	B. Pyne, as in 1701 .
Do.		John Bignall, o. s., ent. 1720.
Do.	.	R. Gresne, as in 1710
Do.		Joseph Clare, old sterling mark, ent. 1720.
Do.		Ang. Courtauld, ent. 1708.
Do.		Probably Edw. Vincent.
1722		Bowles Nash, ent. 1721.
Do.		Nathaniell Gulliver, ent. 1722.
1723		Abraham Buteux, ent. 1721.
Do.		Wm. Paradise, ent. 1718.
Do.		Thos. Farrer in Swithing Lane, ent. 1720.
Do.		John East, ent. 1721
1724	LI	Isaac Liger, as in 1715.
Do.	Wh	John White, as in 1719.
Do.		Mchach Godwin, ent. 1722.
Do.		M. Arnett and R. Pococks, ent. 1720.
Do.		Jas. Smith, ent. 1720

DATE MAKER'S MARK.

1725		Humphrey Payne, old sterling mark, ent. 1720.
Do.	.	.
Do.		George Wickes, ent. 1721.
Do.		Paul Hanet, ent. 1721
Do.		John Edwards, ent. 1724.
Do.		David Willaume, ent. 1720.
1726		Edward Wood, ent. 1722.
Do.		.
Do.	LA	P. Lamerie, as in 1717.
Do.		William Atkinson, ent. 1725.
1727		John Tuite . . .
Do.		Paul Crespín, old standard. mark, ent. 1720.
1728	E-W	Edward Wood, as in 1726.
Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.		James Gould, ent. 1722.
Do.		Edw. Cornock, ent. 1723.
1729	CR	Paul Crespín, N ^o 1720 (scallop and mullet as in 1727).
Do.		Aug. Courtauld, ent. 1729.
Do.	LA	P. Lamerie, as in 1717.
Do.		Francis Nelme, old standard mark, ent. 1722.
Do.		Humphrey Payne, as in 1725.
Do.		Lion rampant above. Edward Pocock, ent. 1728.
1730		Probably Jona Kirk, ent. before 1697.























DATE MAKER'S MARK.

1730	LA	P. Lamerie, as in 1717.
Do.	T-F	Thos. Farrer, as in 1723.
Do.	AB	Abraham Buteux, as in 1723.
Do.		George Wickes, as in 1725.
Do.	R-B	Richard Bayley, N ^o 1720. Plain oblong
Do.		Gabriel Sleath, ent. 1720.
Do.		David Willaume, ent. 1728.
Do.		William Lukin, ent. 1725.
1731	LA	Paul Lamerie, as in 1717.
Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	JJ	John Tuite, as in 1727.
Do.		Wm. Darker, ent. 1731.
Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	I-K	As in 1730
Do.		Joseph Smith, ent. 1728.
1732	PC	Paul Crespín, as in 1727.
Do.	EP	Edward Pocock, as in 1729.
Do.		George Hindmarsh, ent. 1731.
Do.		Caleb Hill, ent. 1728
1733		Paul Lamerie, 2nd mark, ent. 1732 "old sterling mark"
Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.		John Gamon, ent. 1726-7.
1734		Sannuel Wood . . .
Do.	AO	Aug. Courtauld, as in 1729.
Do.		William Gould, ent. 1732.
Do.		Charles Kandler, ent. 1727.

DATE. MARK'S MARK.

DATE.

MARK'S MARK.

1785		Robert Abercromby, ent. 1781.
Do.		Humphrey Payne, as in 1785.
Do.		Richard Gurney & Co., old sterling mark, ent. 1784.
Do.		Gabriel Sleath, as in 1780.
Do.		Peter Archambo . .
Do.		Do.
Do.		Geo. Hindmarsh, ent. 1785.
Do.		Paul Lamerie, as in 1783.
Do.		John Eckford, junior, ent. 1725.
Do.		George Wickes, ent. 1785.
1786		Robert Brown, ent. 1786.
Do.		Robert Abercromby, as in 1785.
Do.		Joseph Allen and Mordecai Fox, ent. 1729.
Do.		John Le Sage, ent. 1722.
1787		Paul Lamerie, as in 1783.
Do.		Louis Dupont, ent. 1786.
Do.		Isaac Callard, old sterling, ent. 1726.
Do.		Joseph Smith, as in 1781.
Do.		John Tuite, as in 1787.
1788		Benj. Sanders, ent. 1787.
Do.		Joseph Sanders, ent. 1780.
Do.		Thos. Tearle, old sterling, ent. 1780.

Isaac Callard, as in 1787.

Fras. Spilebury, ent. 1729.

Benj. Godfrey, ent. 1732.

Thos. Rush, ent. 1724

P. Lamerie, 3rd mark, ent. 1789.

Do.

Jeremiah King, ent. 1789.

George Wickes, King's Arms, Pantton St., ent. 1789. William Garrard, ent. 1789.

Thos. Tearle, ent. 1789.

Augustin Courtauld, ent. 1789.

Gurney & Co., ent. 1789.

P. Lamerie, as in 1789.



William Hunter, ent. 1739.

Gabriel Sleath, ent. 1789.

Thos. Farron, ent. 1789.

Fras. Spilebury, ent. 1789.

Lewis Pantin, ent. 1789.

P. Lamerie, as in 1789.

Do.

D. Willaume, ent. 1789.

J. Allen and Mordecai Fox, ent. 1789.

Edward Felline, ent. 1789.

DATE MAKER'S MARK.

1742		Jeconiah Ashley, ent. 1740.
Do.		Elizabeth Godfrey .
Do.		Chas. Hatfield, ent. 1739.
Do.		Samuel Wells, ent. 1740.
Do.		John Neville and Ann Oraig, ent. 1740.
Do.		Wm. Gould, ent. 1739
1743	<i>J. King</i>	As in 1739 . . .
Do.		Benj. West, ent. 1739
1744	<i>P. L</i>	P. Lamerie, as in 1739.
Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	<i>E. F</i>	Edward Feline, as in 1742.
Do.		John Robinson, ent. 1739.
Do.		Peter Archanbo, ent. 1739.
1745	<i>J. G. C</i>	Gurney & Co., as in 1740.
Do.		Pézé Pilleau, ent. 1739.
1746	Do.	Do.
Do.	<i>P. L</i>	Paul Lamerie, as in 1739.
Do.		Hugh Mills, ent. 1745.
Do.	<i>J. G. C</i>	Gurney & Co., as in 1740.
Do.		Eben. Coker, ent. 1739.
Do.		Elizabeth Godfrey, as in 1742.

DATE MAKER'S MARK.

1746		William Peaston, ent. 1745-6.
Do.		Thos. Gilpin, ent. 1739.
1747		William Grundy, ent. 1743.
Do.	<i>H. M</i>	Hugh Mills, as in 1746.
Do.		Edw. Wakelin, ent. 1747.
Do.		William Cripps, ent. 1743.
Do.		Thos. Heming, ent. 1745.
1748	<i>G. S</i>	Gabriel Sleath, as in 1740.
Do.		Samuel Taylor, ent. 1744.
Do.		Ayme Vedeau, ent. 1739.
1749	<i>P. L</i>	P. Lamerie, as in 1739.
Do.		Fuller White, ent 1744.
Do.		John Pollock, ent. 1739.
Do.		Fredk. Kandler, ent. 1739.
1750		William Peaston, as in 1746.
Do.		John Rowe, ent. 1749.
Do.		Humphrey Payne, ent. 1739.
Do.		Benj. Gignac, ent. 1744.
1751		Elias Cachart, ent. 1748.
1752		Sam. Courtauld, ent. 1746.
Do.		Gurney & Co., ent. 1750.
1753		John Bayley, ent. 1751.
Do.	<i>F. W</i>	Fuller White, as in 1749.

DATE. MAKER'S MARK.

1753		James Shruder, ent. 1739.
Do.		John Quantock . .
1754		Dan. Piers, ent. 1748.
Do.		John Cafe, ent. 1742
Do.		Phillips Garden, ent. 1751.
1755		John Payne, ent. 1751.
1756		Samuel Taylor, as in 1748.
Do.		Paul Crespin, ent. 1739.
Do.		John Swift, ent. 1739.
Do.		Fuller White, as in 1749.
Do.		Wm. Grundy, as in 1747.
Do.	Do.	Do. . . .
1757		Dan. Piers, as in 1754.
Do.		Edw. Aldridge and John Stamper, ent. 1753.
Do.		Pierre Gillois, ent. 1754.
1758		. . . .
Do.		. . . .
Do.	Do.	. . . .
Do.		Wm. Plummer, ent. 1755.
Do.		Thos. Whipham, and Chas. Wright, ent. 1757.
Do.		John Payne, as in 1755.
1759		Parker and Wakelin, goldsmiths to the Prince of Wales.
Do.		Robert Rew, ent. 1754.

DATE. MAKER'S MARK.

1759		Whipham & Wright, as in 1758.
Do.		Wm. Cafe, ent. 1757.
Do.		John Langford and John Sebillie.
Do.		John Swift, as in 1756.
Do.		Wm. Shaw and Wm. Priest, ent. 1749.
Do.		. . . .
1760		Abraham Portal, ent. 1749.
Do.		Richard Rugg, ent. 1754, smaller size letters than Robert Rew of same year.
1761		. . . .
Do.		Whipham & Wright, as in 1758.
1762		Jacob Marsha, ent. 1744.
Do.		Fuller White, ent. 1758.
1763		. . . .
Do.		. . . .
Do.		Parker and Wakelin, as in 1759.
Do.		William Shaw, ent. 1749.
Do.		John Swift, as in 1756.
Do.		Lewis Herne and Francois Butty, ent. 1757.
Do.		Probably Thos. Powell, ent. 1756.
Do.		Probably W. and R. Peaston.
1764		Septimus and James Crespell.
Do.		Samuel Herbert and Co., ent. 1750.
Do.		David and Robert Hennell, ent. 1763.

DATE MAKER'S MARK.

1764		Probably Ebenezer Coker.
Do.		William Bond and John Phipps, ent. 1754.
Do.	<i>W.G.</i>	Wm. Grundy, as in 1747.
Do.		Louis Black, ent. 1761.
Do.		William and James Priest.
Do.		Daniel Smith and Robert Sharp.
1765		. . . . .
Do.	<i>J.S.</i>	John Swift, as in 1756.
1766	Do.	Do.
Do.	<i>I</i>	As in 1765
Do.		
Do.		François Butty and Nich. Dumee, ent. 1759.
Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.		Peter Werritzer, ent. 1750.
Do.		Thos. Hannam and John Crouch.
1767		Aug. Lesage
Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.		Butty and Dumee, as in 1766.
Do.		Thos. Heming
1768		S. and J. Crespell, as in 1764.
Do.		Whipham & Wright, as in 1758.
Do.	<i>O</i>	
Do.		
Do.		Probably John Carter.
Do.		Richard Rugg, as in 1760.
1769	Do.	Do.
Do.	<i>T.F.</i>	As in 1763.
Do.		John Hyatt and Chas. Semore, ent. 1757.

DATE MAKER'S MARK.

















1769		Joseph Heriot, ent. 1750.
Do.		Fras. Crump, ent. 1756.
1770	<i>J.H.</i>	Thos. Heming, as in 1767.
Do.		S. and J. Crespell, as in 1764.
Do.		See 1768.
1771		W. Plummer, as in 1758.
Do.		As in 1763.
Do.		See 1764.
Do.		Philip Norman
1772		Thos. and Jabez Daniel.
Do.		Parker and Wakelin, as in 1759.
Do.		Probably Emick Romer.
Do.	<i>J.H.</i>	Thos. Heming, as in 1767.
Do.		O. Wright
Do.		Jonathan Alleine
Do.		Probably John Barry, ent. 1758.
1773		Parker and Wakelin, as in 1759.
Do.		
Do.		W. Plummer, as in 1758.
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		S. and J. Crespell, as in 1764.
1774		William Vincent
Do.		Crouch and Hannam, see 1766.
Do.		George Smith, ent. 1774.
Do.		Sumner and Crossley, ent. 1773.
Do.		James Young and Orlando Jackson, ent. 1774.
Do.		

DATE. MAKER'S MARK.

1775	I·O	See 1768 . . .
Do.	TD	T. Daniell, ent. 1774.
Do.	WS	. . . . .
Do.	RF	Robert Piercy, ent. 1775.
Do.	I·Y	James Young, ent. 1775
1776	R·I I·S	Robt. Jones and John Scofield, ent. 1776.
Do.	H C·A G	Chas. Aldridge and Henry Green, ent. 1775.
Do.	BD	Burrage Davenport .
Do.	A·F	Andrew Fogelberg .
1777	WS	As in 1775 . . .
Do.	H C·A G	Chas. Aldridge and Henry Green, as in 1775.
Do.	CW	As in 1772 . . .
Do.	R D·S S	Daniel Smith and Robert Sharp.
1778	JH	T. Heming, as in 1767.
1779	BD	B. Davenport, as in 1776.
Do.	T·N	Thos. Northcote, ent. 1776.
1780	L·W W·T	John Wakelin and Wm. Tayler, 1776-92.
Do.	I·S	John Scofield, ent. 1778.
1781	IB	Probably John Barry, as in 1772.
Do.	E·F	Edward Fennell, ent. 1780.
Do.	D·S R·S	Daniel Smith and Robert Sharp, ent. 1780.
1782	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	HB	Hester Bateman, ent. 1774.

DATE. MAKER'S MARK.









1783	EI	Edward Jay, ent. 1757.
1784	GS	George Smith, as in 1774.
Do.	SW	Samuel Wintle, ent. 1783.
1785	TD	T. Daniell, as in 1775.
Do.	R·C	Richd. Crossley, ent. 1782.
Do.	HB	Hester Bateman, as in 1782.
Do.	IL	John Lambe, ent. 1783.
Do.	I·S	John Scofield, as in 1780.
Do.	GS	George Smith, as in 1774.
1786	GS WF	George Smith and William Fearn, ent. 1786.
Do.	I·S	John Scofield, as in 1780.
Do.	I·H	John Harris, ent. 1786.
1787	HG	Henry Green, ent. 1786.
1788	HC	Hen. Chawner, 1786-94.
Do.	I·C T·H	Crouch and Hannam, as in 1774.
1789	Do.	Do.
Do.	HB	Hester Bateman, as in 1782.
1790	W·P I·P	Wm. Pitts and Joseph Preedy, ent. 1791.
Do.	WV	Wm. Vincent, as in 1774.
1791	RH	Robert Hennell, ent. 1773.
Do.	WA	Wm. Abdy, ent. 1784.
Do.	HG	Henry Green, as in 1787.
Do.	PB AB	Peter and Ann Bateman, ent. 1791.
Do.	HC	Henry Chawner, as in 1788.







DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	
1792	HO	Do.		Robert and David Henell, ent. 1795.
Do.		1798		. . . . .
Do.	IS	Do.	RC	Richard Crossley, as in 1785.
Do.		Do.		John Emes, 1796-1808.
Do.		Do.		J. Wakelin and Robt. Garrard, 1792-1802
Do.		1799		John Robins, ent. 1774.
1793		Do.		Wm. Ealey and Wm. Fearn, ent. 1797.
1794	WP	1800		. . . . .
Do.	IP	Do.		Peter, Ann, and Wm. Bateman, ent. 1800.
Do.	IS	1802		Messrs. Henell.
Do.		1804		Henry Nutting, ent. 1796.
1796	IS			
1797	Do.			
Do.	WA			























CHRONOLOGICAL LIST, PART II.,

TO BE USED


















IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE PRECEDING PORTION.

1494		Bird's head	1527		. . . . .
1496	. . .	Dim. fleur-de-lys, as in 1479.	1528	. . .	Fringed S, as in 1519.
Do.		Indented leaf, no shield.	1529	. . .	Fleur de lys, &c., as in 1525.
1510	. . .	. . . . .	1535	. . .	Broad arrow, as in 1534.
1512	. . .	Fish, as in 1507	1536		Sheaf of arrows
1518	. . .	Do.	1548	. . .	Do.
1523	. . .	Fleur-de-lys, &c., as in 1525.	1547	BN	Linked letters, as in 1549.
1524		. . . . .	1549	RD	Linked letters, as in 1552.
1525		. . . . .	Do.		. . . . .
			1552	. . .	Bird, as in 1555.
			1553		. . . . .














DATE	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE	MAKER'S MARK.
		1571	
| 1559 |	Stag's head, as in 1551.	Do.	IF As in 1571 .
Do.	Lamp . . .	Do.	. . . . .
Do.		1573	Bird, as in 1567
| 1562 |	Letter S, surrounded by rays, alternately straight and waving.	Do.	Helmet .
Do.		1576	
| 1563 |	Three mullets and crescent, as in 1560	Do.	Small animal,
1564	See 1567 .	Do	? snail.
1567	Bull's head erased, as in 1569.	1577	
1568		1578	
1569	Bull's head as above in 1567.		
Do.		1579	As in 1578
Do.		Do.	HW As in 1563
| 1570 |		Do.	
Do.		1580	SB As in 1580 . .
Do.		1581	
Do.	Horse's head coupé to sinister.	1583	FR Linked, as in 1568
Do.	Covered cup .	1585	SB As in 1580 . .
Do.		1594	
Do.	Orb and cross, in 1569.	Do.	
Do.	No shield . .	1595	IA As in 1604 .
| 1571 |	HW As in 1563 .	1596	
Do.		1597	RB Mullet below shaped shield, as in 1624. See p. 422.
Do.	Animal's head erased.		









DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	
1597		1618		. . . . .
Do.		Do.		. . . . .
1598	Eagle displayed, as in 1597.	1619		. . . . .
Do.		1622		. . . . .
Do.	Hart lodged . .	1623		. . . . .
1599		1624	DG	As in 1630 . .
Do.		1625		And see 1633 . .
1600		1630		. . . . .
1602		Do.		. . . . .
1603	Tun below . . .	1631		And see 1660 . .
1606		1632	IM	Pig below, as in 1639.
Do.		Do.	. . .	Escallop shell as in 1635.
Do.	Open right hand.	Do.		. . . . .
1608		Do.		. . . . .
1609		1634	. . .	Italic F as in 1635
1610	WR As in 1608 . . .	Do.		. . . . .
Do.	W within Crescent	1636		. . . . .
1611		Do.		. . . . .
1613		1637		. . . . .
1614		1638		Probably Fras. Snow's widow.
1617		1639	. . .	W with I above, as in 1636.
Do.				
Do.				

DATE. MAKER'S MARK.

1559	.	Stag's head, as in 1551.
Do.		Lamp
Do.		. . . . .
1562		Letter S, surrounded by rays, alternately straight and waving.
Do.		. . . . .
1563	.	Three mullets and crescent, as in 1560
1564		See 1567
1567		Bull's head erased, as in 1569.
1568		. . . . .
1569	.	Bull's head as above in 1567.
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
1570		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		Horse's head couped to sinister.
Do.		Covered cup
Do.	.	Orb and cross, as in 1569.
Do.		No shield
1571	HW	As in 1563
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		Animal's head erased.

















DATE. MAKER'S MARK.











1571		. . . . .
Do.	IF	As in 1571
Do.		. . . . .
1573	.	Bird, as in 1567
Do.		Helmet
1576		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
Do.		Small animal, ? snail,
Do.		. . . . .
1577	AH	. . . . .
1578		. . . . .
1579		As in 1578
Do.	HW	As in 1563
Do.		. . . . .
1580	SB	As in 1580
1581		. . . . .
1583	FR	Linked, as in 1568
1585	SB	As in 1580
1594		. . . . .
Do.		. . . . .
1595	IA	As in 1604
1596	T	. . . . .
1597	EB	Mullet below shaped shield, as in 1624. See p. 422.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.
1597 |			
Do.		1618	
		Do.	
1598 |	Eagle displayed, as in 1597.	1619	
Do.		1622	
Do.	Hart lodged		
1599 |		1623	
Do.			
		1624	DG As in 1630 .
1600 |		1625	 And see 1633
1602 |		1630	
1603	Tun below .	Do.	
1606 |		1631	And see 1600 . . .
Do.		1632	 Pig below, as in 1639.
Do.	Open right hand.	Do.	Escallop shell as in 1635.
1608 |		Do.	
1609 |		Do.	
1610	 As in 1608 . . .	1634	Italic F as in 1635
Do.	W within Crescent		
1611 |		Do.	
1613		1636	
1614		Do.	
1617 |		1637	
Do.		1638	Probably Fras. Snow's widow
Do.		1639	W with I above as in 1636.
Do.			

DATE. MAKER'S MARK.

























DATE. MAKER'S MARK.

1639	LB	Buckle beneath as in 1638.
Do.		
1640		
Do.		
1641		
Do.		
Do.		
1647		Bird in plain shield
1649		Do. Do.
Do.	KF	As in 1652
1650		
1651		
Do.		
1652		
Do.	Do.	
1655	NW	As in 1646
1656		
1658		Hound sejant as in 1653.
1660		
Do.		No doubt Thos. Maundy. See p. 898.
Do.		And see 1631.
Do.	MA	Linked as in 1665.
Do.	HG	As in 1656
Do.		
1661	Do.	
Do.		Italic A. C. linked.
























1661	WM	As in 1658
1663		
1664	AF	As in 1663
Do.		Italic A. C. linked as in 1661.
Do.		
Do.	S	Crowned, as in 1664
Do.		
1668	GV	
1669	IN	
Do.	SR	
1670	WG	
1676	SN	
1678	TC	Fish above, as in 1677.
1679	CK	
1681		
Do.		
Do.		
Do.		
1682		Italic A
Do.		
1683	TT	
Do.		
1684	SH	
Do.	IN	As in 1662




















DATE	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE	MAKER'S MARK.
| 1685 |	TI Escallop above and below, as in 1685	1696	
| 1686 |		Part	Thos. Parr, ent.
Do.		2.	Apr. 1697.
| 1687 |		1697	John Laughton, ent. 1697.
Do.		Do.	Isaac Dighton . .
| 1687 |		Do.	Another mark for Jos. Bird.
Do.		Do.	Thomas Brydon.
| 1688 |		Do.	Samuel Jefferys.
Do.		Do.	Jona Kirke.
| 1689 |		Do.	Thomas Issod.
Do.		1698	Philip Roker.
| 1690 |		Do.	Name unknown .
Do.		Do.	William Keatt . .
Do.	Probably Timothy Ley. See 1699 and 1727.	Do.	Another mark for Wm. ffawdery.
Do.		1699	William Petley, ent. 1699.
| 1692 |	Probably Wm. Gamble.	Do.	Timothy Ley, ent. 1697. See 1690.
Do.	Two italic B's ad-dorsed.	Do.	Richard Syng, ent. 1697.
Do.		Do.	John Leach, ent. 1697.
| 1698 |	. . .	Do.	Alex. Roods . .
| 1694 |		1700	Gabriel Player, ent. 1700.
| 1696 |	. . .	Do.	William Denny
Part		Do.	Fras. Archbold, ent. 1697.
1.			
o.			
| 1696 |	Another mark for Fras. Garthorne.		























DATE MAKER'S MARK.
























1701		Samuell Wastell, ent. 1701.
Do.		Willughby Mas-
o.		ham, ent. 1701.
1701		Lawrence Coles, ent. 1697.
1702		Thos. Sadler, ent. 1701.
Do.		Thos. Corbett, ent. 1699
Do.		Chas. Overing, ent. 1697.
Do.		Geo. Garthorne, ent. 1697.
Do.		Rich. Biggs, ent. 1700.
1704		John Read and Paul Sleamaker, ent. 1707.
1703		John Rand, ent. 1704.
1707		John Abbott, ent. 706.
Do.		Thos. Folkingham, ent. 1706.
Do.		Thos. Burridge, ent. 1706.
Do.		Chas. Adam, ent. 1702.
1708		.....
Do.		Ambrose Steven-
		ton, ent. 1706.
1709	PY	Benj. Pyne, as in 1701.
Do.		Thos. Ffarren, ent. 1707.
Do.		John Chartier, 2nd mark. See 1699, p. 498.
1710		Lewis Mettayer, ent. 1700.
1712		John Martin Stoc-
Do.		ker, ent. 1710.
		Richard Raine, ent. 1712.

DATE MAKER'S MARK.

1713		Thos. Port, ent. 1713.
Do.		Mullet above and below. W. Pen-
		stone, ent. 1712.
1714		Charles Jackson, ent. 1714.
Do.		W. England and John Vaen, ent. 1714.
1715		Francis Plymley, ent. 1715.
Do.		Nathl. Ros, ent. 1710. "Gone to live in Norwich."
Do.		Thos Langford, ent. 1715.
Do.		James Fraillon, ent. 1710.
1716		Joseph Clare, ent. 1713.
Do.		Michael Boulit, ent. 1713.
Do.		Thos. Ewisden, ent. 1713.
Do.		Henry Miller, ent. 1714.
1717		See 1711 . . .
Do.		Anne Tanqueray; probably widow of David Tan-
		queray.
Do.		Réné Hudell, ent. 1717.
Do.		.....
1718		Wm. Darker at the Acorn, ent. 1718
Do.		Thos. Morse, ent. 1718.
1719		Thos. Tearle, ent. 1719.
Do.		Thos Bamford, ent. 1719.
Do.		Wm. Bellanger, ent. 1716.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.
| 1719 |	Tom Newton, ent. 1718. Do., ent. 1720. Old sterling. Samuel Margas, ent. 1720. Old sterling.	1721	 S. Holaday, ent. 1719.
Do. |	John Sanders, ent. 1717. Peter Archambo, ent. 1720. John Sanders, ent. 1720, Old Ster- ling.	Do.	 Samuel Lea, ent. 1721.
		Do.	 John Bathe, ent. 1721.
		Do.	 Matth. E. Loft- house, ent. 1721.
		Do.	 As in 1696.
Do. |	David Tanqueray. Lewis Mettayer. Benj. Watts .	1722	 Nic. Clausen, ent. 1722.
		Do.	 John Eckford .
		Do.	 W. Scarlet, ent. 1722.
		1723	 Edw. Gibbon, ent. 1723.
		Do.	 Thos. Morse, ent. 1720. Old sterling.
		Do.	 Abraham Buteux. See 1723.
Do. |	J. Barbut . . .	Do.	 Benj. Pyna. See 1684.
Do.	Isaac Liger . . .	Do.	 Thos. Farrer. See 1723.
		Do.	 Arthur Dicken, ent. 1720.
	Charles Jackson . Samuel Hitchcock	1724	 Arnett and Pococks.
		Do.	 John Wilkes, ent. 1722.
Do. |	Paul Hanet, ent. 1715. Simon Pantin, ent. 1720. Edw. Turner, ent. 1720. Edw. Gibbon, ent. 1719.	Do.	 John Le Sage, ent. 1718.
		Do.	 John Gibbons, ent. 1721.
		1725	 George Wickes, ent. 1721.
		Do.	Bernard Fletcher, ent. 1725.
Do. |	John Wisdome, ent. 1720.	Do.	Isaac Ribouleau, ent. 1720.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.
1725	Benj. Pyne, as in 1723. See 1684.	1729	Robert Lucas, ent. 1726.
Do.	 Sarah Holaday, ent. 1725.	Do.	 Joseph Steward, ent. 1720.
Do.	Wm. Toone, ent. 1725.	1730	 William Petley, ent. 1720.
1726	Benj. Pyne, as in 1723.	1731	 Thos. England, ent. 1725.
Do.	Wm. Atkinson, ent. 1725.	Do.	 James Wilkes, ent. 1722.
1727	Wm. Darker, ent. 1724.	Do.	 Edward Bennett, ent. 1731.
Do.	Timothy Ley, as ent. before 1697.	Do.	 Peter Bennett, ent. 1731.
Do.	Jacob Margas, ent. 1720.	Do.	 Eliz. Buteux, ent. 1731.
Do.	Chas. Hatfield, ent. 1727.	Do.	 Sarah Parr, ent. 1720.
Do.	Wm. Shaw, ent. 1727.	Do.	 Edw. Yorke, ent. 1730.
Do.	Edmund Boding- ton, ent. 1727.	Do.	 Mary Lofthouse, ent. 1731.
Do.	Hester Fawdery, ent. 1727.	Do.	 Richd. Pargiter .
Do.	Th. Fawler (?) .	1732	 Thos. Parr, ent. 9 Feb., 1733.
1728	James Gould, ent. 1722.	1733	 Mary Pantin, ent. 1733.
Do.	John Millington, ent. 1723.	Do.	 Lewis Pantin, ent. 1733.
Do.	Thos. Mason, ent. 1720.	1734	 Gabriel Sleath, as in 1730.
Do.	John Fawdery, ent. 1728-9.	Do.	 John Jones . .
Do.	Jane Lambe, ent. 1719.	1735	 Griffith Edwards, ent. 1732.
Do.	Fras. Garthorne, as before 1697.	Do.	 Peze Pilleau . .
1729	Charles Kandler and James Mur- ray, ent. 1729.	Do.	 John White, ent. 1724. Old ster- ling.
Do.	Do.	1736	 Daniel Hennell, ent. 1736
Do.	Richard Scarlet, ent. 1720.	Do.	 Henry Herbert, ent. 1734.

















DATE	MAKER'S MARK	DATE	MAKER'S MARK
| 1736	Eliz. Buteux, as in 1731.	1740	 T. Whipham and W. Williams, ent. 1740.
Do.	John Newton, ent. 1726.	1741	 Fras. Spilsbury, as in 1740.
Do.	Fras. Spilsbury, ent. 1729.	Do.	 Robt. Abercromby, ent. 1739.
Do.	Probably Benj. Cartwright.	Do.	 Paul Crespin, ent. 1739. (See p. 323.)
Do.		1743	 Robt. Abercromby, as in 1741.
| 1737	Fred. Kandler, ent. 1735.	Do.	 Henry Brind, ent. 1742.
Do.	Gabriel Sleath, as in 1730.	Do.	 Edward Wood, ent. 1740.
Do.	Isaac Callard, ent. 1726.	Do.	 George Greenhill Jones, ent. 1739.
| 1738	Richard Zouch, ent. 1735.	1744	 Richard Gosling, ent. 1739.
Do.	Phil. Bruguier, ent. 1738.	1745	 John Neville, ent. 1745.
Do.	Ebenezer Coker, ent. 1738.	Do.	 Isaac Callard, ent. 1739.
| 1739	Dinah Gamon, ent. 1739.	1746	 George Boothby, ent. 1739.
Do.	John Harwood, ent. 1739.	1747	 Wm. Williams, ent. 1742.
Do.	John Harvey, ent. 1739.	1749	 Andrew Killik, ent. 1749.
Do.	John Tuite, ent. 1739.	1750	 John Wirgman, ent. 1745.
Do.	Robt. Pilkington, ent. 1739.	1751	 Probably D. Hennell, as in 1740.
Do.	Geo. Hindmarsh, ent. 1739.	Do.	 Fredk. Knopfell, ent. 1752.
Do.	John Newton, ent. 1739. See 1736.	1752	 Wm. Alexander, ent. 1742.
Do.	Edward Vincent, ent. 1739.	Do.	 Paul Callard, ent. 1751.
Do.	Fras. Nelme, ent. 1739.	Do.	 Robt. Cox, ent. 1752.
Do.	Jas. Wilks, ent. 1739.	Do.	 James Morrison, ent. 1740.
Do.	Lewis Pantin, as in 1740.	1753	 Peter Archambo and P. Meure, ent. 1749.
| 1740	Probably D. Hennell; and see 1751.	Do.	 William Gould, ent. 1753.
Do.	Jonathan Fossy, ent. 1739.		






DATE. MAKER'S MARK.

1754		Simon Lesage, ent. 1754.
Do.	DS	In plain oval. Dorothy Sarbit, ent. 1753.
1756		W. and R. Peaston, ent. 1756.
Do.		Thos. Whipham, ent. 1739.
1757		Benj. Cartwright, ent. 1789.
Do.		John Jacobs, ent. 1789.
Do.	IK TG	In plain square. John Kentenber and Thos. Groves, ent. 1757.
Do.		Edward Jay, ent. 1757.
1758		Thos. Wallis, ent. 1758.
Do.		Robert Cox, ent. 1755.
1759		James Tookey, ent. 1750.
1760		Mordecai Fox, ent. 1746.
1761		Do.
Do.		F. Kandler, as in 1749.
1762		Magdalen Feline, ent. 1753.
1763		Probably E. Romer.
1764		Do.
1765		Do.
Do.		Wm. Robertson, ent. 1753.
1766		Do.
Do.		Thos Bumfriss and Orlando Jack- son, ent. 1766.



DATE. MAKER'S MARK.

1766		Do.
Do.	LC	In losenge, Louisa Courtauld, widow Fuller White, as in 1762.
1767		Probably Wm. Tuite, ent. 1756.
1769		Do.
Do.		As in 1776.
1770		Do.
1771		Orlando Jackson, ent. 1759 and 1770.
Do.		Dr. Smith and R. Sharp, see also 1764—1777.
Do.		Eliz. Tookey.
1772		John Deacon.
1773		Wm. Holmes and Nichs. Dumees, ent. 1773.
1774		Thos. Tookey, ent. 1773.
1775		Abraham Barrier, ent. 1775.
Do.		Louis Ducommien, ent. 1775.
1776		Nichs. Dumees, ent. 1776.
Do.		Walter Tweedie, ent. 1775.
1777		Robt. Makepeace and Richard Car- ter, ent. 1777.
Do.		Fredk. Kandler.
1778		Abraham Barrier and Louis Du- commien.
1779		Thos. and Richard Payne.
1780		T. Heming, as in 1767.
1782		Wm. Sumner, spoonmaker, ent. 1782.
Do.		Thos. Chawner, ent. 1773.
1784		Edward Jay, ent. 1757.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	
1784		Benj. Laver, ent. 1781.
Do.		. . . . .
1786		. . . . .
1790	TP	As in 1763.
Do.	 	Peter and Jonathan Bateman, ent. 1790.
Do.	 	Phipps and Robinson.
1791	 	Duncan Urquhart and Naphthali Hart, ent. 1791.
Do.		John Edward, ent. 1788.
Do.	AF SG	Andrew Fogelberg and Stephen Gilbert.
Do.	DD	Daniel Denney, ent. 1788.
1793	 	John Fountain and John Beadnell, ent. 1793.
Do.	W-F I-F	Wm. and John Fisher, ent. 1793.
Do.	IM	John Mewburn .
Do.		Probably G. Bourne
1794		Thos. Howell, Bath, ent. 1791.
Do.	RM TM	Robert and Thomas Makepeace, ent. 1794.
Do.	TN GB	Thos. Northcote and Geo. Bourne, ent. 1794.
Do.	WF	Wm. Fountain, ent. 1794.
Do.	IB EB RM	James and Eliz. Bland, ent. 1794.
1795	RM	Robt. Makepeace, Serle St.
Do.	I-P I-P	Jonathan Perkins, sr. and jr.
1796	 	Henry Chawner and John Emes, 1796-98.
Do.	SG EW	In plain square. Sam. Godbehere and Edward Wigan, ent. 1792.

DATE.	MAKER'S MARK.	
1798	HN	Hannah Northcote, ent. 1798.
1799		George Smith, jr., ent. 1799.
Do.	IL	John Lias, ent. 1799.
Do.	TS	Thos. Streetin, ent. 1799. Spoon-maker.
Do.	WP	Wm. Pitts, ent. 1799.
Do.		Richd. Cooke.
1800	I-P	Joseph Preedy, ent. 1800.
Do.	 	Thos. Hannam and John Crouch, ent. 1799.
Do.		Thos. Wallis, ent. 1792.
Do.	SG EW IB	Sam. Godbehere, Edw. Wigan, and James Bult, ent. 1800.
Do.	CB TB	Christopher and T. W. Barker, ent. 1800.
1801	PS	Paul Storr, ent. 1799 (see also 1792). In plain two-lobed shield.
Do.	A-B G-B	Alice and George Burrows, ent. 1801.
1802	SG W	Saml. and George Whitford, ent. 1802.
Do.	W-S	Wm. Sumner, ent. 1802. Spoon-maker.
Do.	RG	Robert Garrard, ent. 1802.
Do.	R-H S-H	Robt. and Saml. Hennell, ent. 1802.
Do.	I-H	John Hawkins, ent. 1802. Spoon-maker.
1804	TP	Thos. Pitts, ent. 1804.
Do.	GW	George Wintle, ent. 1804. Spoon-maker.
1805	D-U N-H	Duncan Urquhart and N. Hart, ent. 1805.
Do.	TD	Thos. Paine Dexter, ent. 1805.

DATE	MAKER'S MARK.	
1805	W B R S	Wm. Burwash and Richd. Sibley, ent. 1805.
Do.	PB WB	Peter and Wm. Bateman, ent. 1805.
1806	TG IG IC	Thos. and Joseph Guest and Joseph Cradock, ent. 1806.
1807	I C	John Clarke, ent. 1807.
Do.	RC GS	Richard Crosley and George Smith, ent. 1807.
Do.	T H	Thos. Halford, ent. 1807.
Do.	SW	Saml. Whitford, ent. 1807.
1808	JC	John Crouch, ent. 1808.
Do.	WE WF WC	Wm. Eley, Wm. Fearn, Wm. Chawner, ent. 1806. In plain upright oblong.
Do.	RE EB	Rebecca Emea and Edw. Barnard, ent. 1808.
Do.	HN RH	Henry Nutting and Robt. Hennell, ent. 1808.
1809	MS ES	Mary and Eliz. Sumner, ent. 1809.
Do.	HN	Henry Nutting, ent. 1809.
Do.	IWS WE	J. W. Story and W. Elliott, ent. 1809. In plain square.
Do.	RH	Robt. Hennell, ent. 1809.
Do.	IC TH	John Cotton and Thos. Head, ent. 1809. Spoon-makers.
1810	TW JH	Thos. Wallis and Jonathan Hayne, ent. 1810.
1811	S H	Saml. Hennell, ent. 1811.
Do.	RR	Robt. Rutland, ent. 1811. Spoon-maker.
Do.	JB	James Beebe, ent. 1811. Spoon-maker.

DATE	MAKER'S MARK.	
1812	GS	George Smith, ent. 1812. Spoon-maker.
Do.	IC WR	Joseph Cradock and W. Reid, ent. 1812.
1813	GW	Geo. Wintle, ent. 1813. Spoon-maker.
1815	WC	Wm. Chawner, ent. 1815. Spoon-maker.
Do.	W B	Wm. Bateman, ent. 1815.
Do.	CR DR	Christian Ker Reid, Newcastle-on-Tyne, ent. 1815.
1816	TH GH	Thos. and Geo. Hayter, ent. 1816.
1819	PR	Philip Rundell, ent. 1819.
Do.	I L H L	John and Henry Lias, ent. 1819.
1820		Wm. Burwash, ent. 1818.
1821		Robert Garrard.
1822	CF	Charles Fox, ent. 1822.
Do.	T W	Wm. Traies, ent. 1822. Spoon-maker.
1823	IL HL CL	John, Henry, and Chas. Lias, ent. 1823.
Do.	I B	John Bridge, ent. 1823.
1825	RC	Randall Chatterton, ent. 1825. Spoonmaker.
1826	A B S	Adey Bellamy Savory, Cornhill, ent. 1826.
Do.	JW	Jacob Wintle, ent. 1826. Spoon-maker.
1827	T C S	Thos. Cox Savory, Cornhill, ent. 1827.
1828	JCE	Jas. Chas. Edington, ent. 1828.
1829	EE B JW	Edw. Barnard, Edw. Barnard, jr., John Barnard, and W. Barnard.

DATE. MAKER'S MARK.

1833	PS	Paul Storr . . .
Do.	AS JS AS	Adey Bollamy Savory, Joseph Savory, and Albert Savory, ent. 1839.
1837	<i>RS</i>	Richard Sibley, ent. 1837.
1839	WT RA	Wm. Theobalds and Robt Metcalf Atkinson. Plate and spoon-makers, ent. 1838.
1839	JD	Fras. D. Dexter, ent. 1839.

DATE. MAKER'S MARK.

Do.	IM & ISH	John Mortimer and John Saml. Hunt, ent. 1839.
Do.	WB DB	W. Bateman and Danl. Ball, Bunhill Row, ent. 1839.
1840	MC GA	Mary Chawner and Geo. W. Adams, ent. 1840.
Do.	GA	Geo. W. Adams, ent. 1840. Spoon-maker.
1841	JS AS	Jos. and Albert Savory, ent. 1841.
1841	ISH	John Saml. Hunt, ent. 1841.

APPENDIX B.



IMPROVED TABLES OF THE DATE-LETTERS USED BY ALL THE ENGLISH, SCOTCH, AND IRISH ASSAY-HALLS, FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES.


CHARACTERS OF THE ALPHABETS OF DATE-LETTERS

USED BY GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY OF LONDON.

- I. 1478 to 1497. -Lombardic, double cusps.
- II. 1498 to 1517. -Black letter, small.
- III. 1518 to 1537. -Lombardic.
- IV. 1538 to 1557. -Roman letter, and other capitals.
- V. 1558 to 1577. -Black letter, small.
- VI. 1578 to 1597. -Roman letter, capitals.
- VII. 1598 to 1617. -Lombardic, external cusps.
- VIII. 1618 to 1637. -Italic letter, small.
- IX. 1638 to 1657. -Court hand.
- X. 1658 to 1677. -Black letter, capitals.
- XI. 1678 to 1696. - Ditto, small.
- XII. 1696 to 1715. -Court hand.
- XIII. 1716 to 1735. -Roman letter, capitals.
- XIV. 1736 to 1755. - Ditto, small.
- XV. 1756 to 1775. -Old English or black letter, capitals.
- XVI. 1776 to 1795. -Roman letter, small.
- XVII. 1796 to 1815. - Ditto, capitals.
- XVIII. 1816 to 1835. - Ditto, small.
- XIX. 1836 to 1855. -Old English or black letter, capitals.
- XX. 1856 to 1875. - Ditto, small.
- XXI. 1876 to 1895. -Roman letter, capitals.
- XXII. 1896 to 1915. - Ditto, small.

The various forms of the leopard's head crowned, and of the lion passant, afford such material aid in determining the date of a piece of plate, and in enabling the letters of one alphabet to be readily distinguished from those of another, that engravings have been given of those marks at the foot of each alphabet. The Old English **S** of 1695 may by their aid be instantly distinguished from the same letter in Alphabet V., the Roman capitals of Alphabet VI. from those of Alphabet XIII., and so on. It will be seen that in this way the addition of the leopard's head and lion's head erased renders any small and accidental inaccuracies in the letters and their shields of comparatively little importance.

		III.	IV
1478	1498	1518	1538
1479	1499	1519	1539
1480	1500	1520	1540
1481	1501	1521	1541
1482	1502	1522	1542
HY. III 1483	1503	1523	1543
1484	1504	1524	1544
HY. VII 1485	1505	1525	1545
1486	1506	1526	1546
1487	1507	1527	ED. VI. 1547
1488	1508	1528	1548
1489	HY. VIII 1509	1529	1549
1490	1510	1530	1550
1491	1511	1531	1551
1492	1512	1532	1552
1493	1513	1533	MARY. 1553
1494	1514	1534	1554
1495	1515	1535	1555
1496	1516	1536	1556
1497	1517	1537	1557




















































































 1478—1547.

 1548—1557.

 as occasionally found, e.g. 1515 and 1521, etc.

1548—1549.

 1550—1557.

V		VI		VII		VIII	
	ELIZAB. 1558		1578		1598		1618
	1569		1579		1599		1619
	1560		1580		1600		1620
	1561		1581		1601		1621
	1562		1582		1602		1622
	1563		1583		JAMES I 1603		1623
	1564		1584		1604		1624
	1565		1585		1605		CHAS. I. 1625
	1566		1586		1606		1626
	1567		1587		1607		1627
	1568		1588		1608		1628
	1569		1589		1609		1629
	1570		1590		1610		1630
	1571		1591		1611		1631
	1572		1592		1612		1632
	1573		1593		1613		1633
	1574		1594		1614		1634
	1575		1595		1615		1635
	1576		1596		1616		1636
	1577		1597		1617		1637
		As before.					

MARKS.

1. Leopard's head crowned. 2. Maker's mark. 3. Date-letter. 4. Lion passant.

1638	1658	1678	1698 Mar to May
1639	1689	1679	1697
1640	CHAS. I. 1680	1680	1698
1641	1661	1681	1699
1642	1662	1682	1700
1643	1663	1683	1701
1644	1664	1684	ANNE. 1702
1645	1665	JAS. II. 1685	1703
1646	1666	1686	1704
1647	1667	1687	1705
1648	1668	W. MARY. 1688	1706
CMWLTH 1649	1669	1689	1707
1650	1670	1690	1708
1651	1671	1691	1709
1652	1672	1692	1710
1653	1673	1693	1711
1654	1674	1694	1712
1655	1675	WM. III. 1695	1713
1656	1676	1696 May to Mar.	GEO. I. 1714
1657	1677		1715

As before.

MARKS.

1. Leopard's head crowned. 2. Maker's mark. 3. Date-letter. 4. Lion passant
NOTE.—From March 1696-7 to June 1720 Britannia and lion's head erased substituted
for the leopard's head crowned and the lion passant, on silver.

These letters and their shields vary in some examples.

XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.
1716	1736	1756	1776
1717	1737	1757	1777
1718	1738	1758	1778
1719	1739	1759	1779
1720	1740	GEO. III. 1760	1780
1721	1741	1761	1781
1722	1742	1762	1782
1723	1743	1763	1783
1724	1744	1764	1784
1725	1745	1765	1785
1726	1746	1766	1786
GEO. II. 1727	1747	1767	1787
1728	1748	1768	1788
1729	1749	1769	1789
1730	1750	1770	1790
1731	1751	1771	1791
1732	1752	1772	1792
1733	1753	1773	1793
1734	1754	1774	1794
1735	1755	1775	1795

MARKS.

1. Leopard's head crowned. 2. Maker's mark. 3. Date-letter. 4. Lion passant.
And (from 1784) 5. Sovereign's head.

* From 1716—1720 as before. From 1720—1729 the punches are of uncertain shape: some look like old damaged punches of before 1697 brought again into use. From 1729—1789 the punches were a plain oblong rectangle for the lion passant, and a plain angular heraldic shield for the leopard's head crowned.

XVII

XVIII

XIX

1796

1816



1836

1797

1817

VICT.
1837

1798

1818



1838

1799

1819



1839

1800

GEO IV
1820

1840

1801

1821

1841

1802

1822



1842

1803

1823



1843

1804

1824

1844

1805

1825

1845

1806

1826

1846

1807

1827



1847

1808

1828



1848

1809

1829



1849

1810

WM IV
1830

1850

1811

1831



1851

1812

1832



1852

1813

1833

1853

1814

1834

1854

1815

1835

1855


As before.

As before.

MARKS.

1. Leopard's head crowned. 2. Maker's mark. 3. Date letter 4. Lion passant
5. Sovereign's head.

NOTE.—The leopard's head is without a crown sometimes in, and always after, 1821

XX.	XXI.	XXII.
1856	1876	1896
1857	1877	1897
1858	1878	1898
1859	1879	etc.
1860	1880	
1861	1881	
1862	1882	
 1863	1883	<p>NOTE.</p> <p>Since 1897, if not earlier, the London marks have been of several sizes so as to suit large and small articles, and whilst the largest size of punch bears the marks as they are here given, the smaller sizes often have the letter, lion passant, or other mark, on a plain square or oblong with the corners slightly cut off; sometimes, however, they are a small edition of the full-sized marks.</p>
1864	1884	
1865	1885	
1866	1886	
1867	1887	
1868	1888	
1869	1889	
1870	1890	
1871	1891	
1872	1892	
1873	1893	
1874	1894	
1875	1895	
As before.	As before.	
MARKS.		
1. Leopard's head.	2. Maker's mark.	3. Date-letter.
	5. Sovereign's head till 1890.	4. Lion passant.

	1581		1584		1607		1632
	1582		1585		1608		1633
	1583		1586		1609		1634
	1584		1587		1610		1635
	1585		1588		1611		1636
	1586		1589		1612		1637
	1587		1590		1613		1638
	1588		1591		1614		1639
	1589		1592		1615		1640
	1570		1593		1616		1641
	1571		1594		1617		1642
	1572		1595		1618		1643
	1573		1596		1619		1644
	1574		1597		1620		1645
	1575		1598		1621		1646
	1576		1599		1622		1647
	1577		1600		1623		1648
	1578		1601		1624		1649
	1579		1602		1625		1650
	1580		1603		1626		1651
	1581		1604		1627		1652
	1582		1605		1628		1653
	1583		1606		1629		1654
					1630		1655
					1631		1656

MARKS.

1 Old York mark

2 Maker's mark

3 Data letter

	1657		1683
	1658		1684
	1659		1685
	1660		1686
	1661		1687
	1662		1688
	1663		1689
	1664		1690
	1665		1691
	1666		1692
	1667		1693
	1668		1694
	1669		1695
	1670		1696
	1671		1697
	1672		1698
	1673		
	1674		
	1675		
	1676		
	1677		
	1678		
	1679		
	1680		
	1681		
	1682		













MARKS.

1. Old York mark.

2. Maker's mark

3. Date-letter.

(See p. 41.)

	1565		1585		1605		1624
	1566		1586		1606		1625
	1567		1587		1607		1626
	1568		1588		1608		1627
	1569		1589		1609		1628
	1570		1590		1610		1629
	1571		1591		1611		1630
	1572	Length of alphabet uncertain.	1592	Length of alphabet uncertain.	1612		1631
	1573		1593		1613		1632
	1574		1594		1614		1633
	1575		1595		1615		1634
	1576		1596		1616		1635
	1577		1597		1617		1636
	1578		1598		1618		1637
	1579		1599		1619		1638
	1580		1600		1620		1639
	1581		1601		1621		1640
	1582		1602		1622		1641
	1583		1603		1623		1642
	1584		1604				1643

MARKS.






1. Norwich mark.

2. Maker's mark

3 Date-letter.

4. Double-seeded rose crowned.

NOTE.—This fourth mark is found in 1627-32-34-36-40, but not on the early Elizabethan specimens.

Probably no Date-letter used.	1644	1664	1684	1684	Probably no Date-letter used.	1664	1684	<div>OLD CHESTER DATE- LETTERS, 1689—1697.</div> <div><div>A1689</div><div>B1690</div><div>C1691</div><div>D1692</div><div>E1693</div><div>F1694</div><div>G1695</div><div>H1696</div><div>I1697</div></div> <div><div>MARKS.</div><div>1. City arms — Dagger betw. 8 garbs.</div><div>2. City crest — a sword erect, blade crossed by a ribbon.</div><div>3. Maker's mark.</div><div>4. Date-letter (character of alphabet see p. 25).</div></div>
	1645	1665	1685	1685				
	1646	1666	1686	1686				
	1647	1667	1687	1687				
	1648	1668	1688	1688				
	1649	1669		1689				
	1650	1670		1690				
	1651	1671		1691				
	1652	1672		1692				
	1653	1673		1693				
	1654	1674		1694				
	1655	1675		1695				
	1656	1676		1696				
	1657	1677		1697				
	1658	1678						
	1659	1679						
	1660	1680						
	1661	1681						
	1662	1682						
	1663	1683						

MARKS.

1. Norwich mark.

2. Maker's mark.

3. Date-letter.

NOTE.—Some specimens of 1680–85 bear a rose-sprig and a crown on separate stamps; others a seeded rose and a crown on separate stamps, in addition to the Norwich and maker's mark, but no date-letter.

Specimens of c. 1685–95 have a seeded rose crowned and an irregular date-letter.

Ⓐ	1787	Ⓐ	1812	Ⓐ	1837	
	1788	b	1813	B	1838	
	1789	c	1814	C	1839	
Ⓓ	1790	d	1815	D	1840	
Ⓔ	1791	e	1816	E	1841	
	1792	f	1817	F	1842	
Ⓔ	1793	g	1818	G	1843	
	1794	h	1819	H	1844	
Ⓘ	1795	i	1820	I	1845	
Ⓚ	1796	k	1821	K	1846	
	1797	l	1822	L	1847	
Ⓜ	1798	m	1823	M	1848	
Ⓝ	1799	n	1824	N	1849	
Ⓞ	1800	o	1825	O	1850	
P	1801	p	1826	P	1851	
Ⓠ	1802	q	1827	Q	1852	
R	1803	r	1828	R	1853	
S	1804	s	1829	S	1854	
Ⓣ	1805	t	1830	T	1855	
U	1806	u	1831	U	1856	
V	1807	v	1832			
W	1808	w	1833			
X	1809	x	1834			
Ⓨ	1810	y	1835			
Z	1811	z	1836			

REMARKS.

In consequence of the loss of the Assay-Office books, and the small amount of plate stamped at York, it is impossible to give alphabets for the interval between 1701 and 1787 Letters of varying character were used from 1701 to 1786, coupled with the marks for Britannia standard plate till 1720 The office did not work continuously, and seems to have ceased to record assays from about 1847, though plate was occasionally stamped until 1856.

(See p. 13.)

MARKS, 1787—1856.





















1. Modern York mark.
2. Leopard's head crowned
3. Maker's mark.
4. Date-letter.
5. Lion passant.
- And (from 1784) 6. Sovereign's head.

	1701		1725	A	1749	A	1773
	1702	b	1726	B	1750	B	1774
O	1703	o	1727	C	1751	C	1775
	1704		1728	D	1752	D	1776
E	1705		1729	E	1753	E	1777
	1706		1730	F	1754	F	1778
G	1707		1731	G	1755	G	1779
H	1708	h	1732	H	1756	H	1780
	1709		1733	I	1757	I	1781
	1710	k	1734	K	1758	I	1782
L	1711	l	1735	L	1759	K	1783
	1712	m	1736	M	1760	L	1784
N	1713	n	1737	N	1761	M	1785
	1714	o	1738	O	1762	N	1786
	1715	p	1739	P	1763	O	1787
Q	1716	q	1740	Q	1764	P	1788
	1717		1741	R	1765	q	1789
	1718	s	1742	S	1766	r	1790
T	1719	t	1743	T	1767	f	1791
	1720	u	1744	U	1768	t	1792
	1721	w	1745	W	1769	u	1793
X	1722	x	1746	X	1770	w	1794
Y	1723		1747	Y	1771	x	1795
Z	1724		1748	Z	1772	y	1796

MARKS.

1. Modern Exeter mark.
2. Leopard's head crowned.
3. Maker's mark.
4. Date-letter.
5. Lion passant.
- And (from 1784) 6. Sovereign's head.

NOTE.—From 1701 till 1720, Britannia and lion's head erased instead of the leopard's head crowned and lion passant, on silver.

A	1797	a	1817		1837	A	1857
B	1798	b	1818		1838	B	1858
C	1799	c	1819		1839	C	1859
D	1800	d	1820		1840	D	1860
E	1801	e	1821		1841	E	1861
F	1802	f	1822		1842	F	1862
G	1803	g	1823		1843	G	1863
H	1804	h	1824		1844	H	1864
I	1805	i	1825		1845	I	1865
K	1806	k	1826		1846	K	1866
L	1807	l	1827		1847	L	1867
M	1808	m	1828		1848	M	1868
N	1809	n	1829		1849	N	1869
O	1810	o	1830		1850	O	1870
P	1811	p	1831		1851	P	1871
Q	1812	q	1832		1852	Q	1872
R	1813	r	1833		1853	R	1873
S	1814	s	1834		1854	S	1874
T	1815	t	1835		1855	T	1875
U	1816	u	1836		1856	U	1876

MARKS.


























1. Modern Exeter mark.
2. Maker's mark.
3. Date-letter.
4. Lion passant.
5. Sovereign's head.

A	1701	A	1726	A	1752	a	1776
B	1702	B	1727	B	1753	b	1777
C	1703	C	1728	C	1754	c	1778
D	1704	D	1729	D	1755	d	1779
E	1705	E	1730	E	1756	e	1780
F	1706	F	1731	F	1757	f	1781
G	1707	G	1732	G	1758	g	1782
H	1708	H	1733	H	1759	h	1783
I	1709	I	1734	I	1760	i	1784
K	1710	J	1735	J	1761	k	1785
L	1711	K	1736	K	1762	l	1786
M	1712	L	1737	L	1763	m	1787
N	1713	M	1738	M	1764	n	1788
O	1714	N	1739	N	1765	o	1789
P	1715	O	1740	O	1766	p	1790
Q	1716	P	1741	P	1767	q	1791
R	1717	Q	1742	Q	1768	r	1792
S	1718	R	1743	R	1769	s	1793
T	1719	S	1744	S	1770	t	1794
U	1720	T	1745	T	1771	u	1795
V	1721	U	1746	U	1772	v	1796
W	1722	V	1747	V	1773		
X	1723	W	1748	W	1774		
Y	1724	X	1749	X	1775		
Z	1725	Y	1750				
		Z	1751				

MARKS.










































1. Chester mark.
2. Leopard's head crowned.
3. Maker's mark.
4. Date-letter.
5. Lion passant.
- And (from 1784) 6. Sovereign's head.

NOTE.—From 1701 till 1720, Britannia and lion's head erased instead of the leopard's head crowned and lion passant, on silver.

A	1797	A	1818		1839	a	1864
B	1798	B	1819		1840	b	1865
C	1799	C	1820		1841	c	1866
D	1800	D	1821		1842	d	1867
E	1801	E	1822		1843	e	1868
F	1802	F	1823		1844	f	1869
G	1803	G	1824		1845	g	1870
H	1804	H	1825		1846	h	1871
I	1805	I	1826		1847	i	1872
K	1806	K	1827		1848	k	1873
L	1807	L	1828		1849	l	1874
M	1808	M	1829		1850	m	1875
N	1809	N	1830		1851	n	1876
O	1810	O	1831		1852	o	1877
P	1811	P	1832		1853	p	1878
Q	1812	Q	1833		1854	q	1879
R	1813	R	1834		1855	r	1880
S	1814	S	1835		1856	s	1881
T	1815	T	1836		1857	t	1882
U	1816	U	1837		1858	u	1883
V	1817	V	1838		1859	A	1884
					1860	B	1885
					1861	C	1886
					1862	D	1887
					1863	E	1888

MARKS

- 1 Chester mark 2 Leopard's head crowned (till 1830) 3 Miter's mark
4 Date letter. 5 Lion passant 6 Sovereign's head.

	1703		*1721		1740		1758
	1708		1722	B	1741		1760
	1704		1723	C	1742		1769
	1706		1724	D	1743		1770
	1706		1725	E	1744		1771
	1707		1726	F	1745		1772
	1708		1727	G	1746		1773
	1709		1728	H	1747		1774
	1710		1729		1748	I	1775
	1711		1730	K	1749		1776
	1712		1731	L	1750	L	1777
	1712		1732	M	1751	M	1778
	1714		1733	N	1752		1779
	1715		1734		1753	O	1780
	1716		1735	P	1754	P	1781
P	1717		1736	Q	1755		1782
	1718		1737	R	1756	R	1783
D	1719		1738	S	1757	S	1784
E	1720		1739	T	1758		1785
						U	1786
						W	1787
							1788
						Y	1789
							1790

MARKS.

1. Newcastle mark.
2. Leopard's head crowned.
3. Maker's mark.
4. Date-letter.
5. Lion passant.
- And (from 1784) 6. Sovereign's head.

NOTE.—1702 till 1720, Britannia and lion's head creased instead of the leopard's head crowned and lion passant, on silver.

* From 1721 to 1727 the lion passant is found turned to the right, a most unusual circumstance. The letter for 1721 often resembles the Edinburgh letter for 1681.

A	1791	A	1815	A	1839	B	1864
B	1792	B	1816	B	1840	b	1865
C	1793	C	1817	C	1841	c	1866
D	1794	D	1818	D	1842	d	1867
E	1795	E	1819	E	1843	e	1868
F	1796	F	1820	F	1844	f	1869
G	1797	G	1821	G	1845	g	1870
H	1798	H	1822	H	1846	h	1871
I	1799	I	1823	I	1847	i	1872
				J	1848		
K	1800	K	1824	K	1849	k	1873
L	1801	L	1825	L	1850	l	1874
M	1802	M	1826	M	1851	m	1875
N	1803	N	1827	N	1852	n	1876
O	1804	O	1828	O	1853	o	1877
P	1805	P	1829	P	1854	p	1878
Q	1806	Q	1830	Q	1855	q	1879
R	1807	R	1831	R	1856	r	1880
S	1808	S	1832	S	1857	s	1881
T	1809	T	1833	T	1858	t	1882
U	1810	U	1834	U	1859	u	1883
W	1811	W	1835	W	1860		
X	1812	X	1836	X	1861		
Y	1813	Y	1837	Y	1862		
Z	1814	Z	1838	Z	1863		

MARKS.

1. Newcastle mark
4. Date letter

2. Leopard's head crowned
5. Lion passant

3. Maker's mark
6. Sovereign's head.































A	1773	a	1799	A	1825	A	1850	a	1875
B	1774	b	1800	B	1826	B	1851	b	1876
C	1775	c	1801	C	1827	C	1852	c	1877
D	1776	d	1802	D	1828	D	1853	d	1878
E	1777	e	1803	E	1829	E	1854	e	1879
F	1778	f	1804	F	1830	F	1855	f	1880
G	1779	g	1805	G	1831	G	1856	g	1881
H	1780	h	1806	H	1832	H	1857	h	1882
I	1781	i	1807	I	1833	I	1858	i	1883
J	1782	j	1808	J	1834	J	1859	j	1884
K	1783	k	1809	K	1835	K	1860	k	1885
L	1784	l	1810	L	1836	L	1861	l	1886
M	1785	m	1811	M	1837	M	1862	m	1887
N	1786	n	1812	N	1838	N	1863	n	1888
O	1787	o	1813	O	1839	O	1864	o	1889
P	1788	p	1814	P	1840	P	1865	p	1890
Q	1789	q	1815	Q	1841	Q	1866	q	1891
R	1790	r	1816	R	1842	R	1867	r	1892
S	1791	s	1817	S	1843	S	1868	s	1893
T	1792	t	1818	T	1844	T	1869	t	1894
U	1793	u	1819	U	1845	U	1870	u	1895
V	1794	v	1820	V	1846	V	1871	v	1896
W	1795	w	1821	W	1847	W	1872	w	1897
X	1796	x	1822	X	1848	X	1873	x	1898
Y	1797	y	1823	Y	1849	Y	1874	y	1899
Z	1798	z	1824	Z		Z		z	

Birmingham.]

MARKS.

1. Anchor.
2. Maker's mark.
3. Date-letter.
4. Lion passant.
- And (1784 to 1800) 5. Sovereign's head.

NOTE.—For new standard silver the figure of Britannia is used instead of the lion passant.

	1773		1799		1824		1844		1868
	1774	N	1800	b	1825	B	1846	B	1869
	1775	H	1801	c	1826	C	1846	C	1870
	1776	M	1802	d	1827	D	1847	D	1871
	1777	F	1803	e	1828	E	1848	E	1873
	1778	G	1804	f	1829	F	1849	F	1873
	1779	B	1805	g	1830	G	1850	G	1874
	1780	A	1806	h	1831	H	1851	H	1876
	1781	S	1807	k	1832	I	1852	J	1876
	1783	P	1808	l	1833	K	1853	K	1877
	1783	K	1809	m	1834	L	1854		1878
	1784	L	1810	p	1835	M	1855		1879
	1785	C	1811	q	1836	N	1856		1880
	1786	D	1812	r	1837	O	1857		1881
	1787	R	1813	s	1838	P	1858		1882
	1788	W	1814	t	1839	R	1859		1883
	1789	O	1815	u	1840	S	1860		1884
	1790	T	1816	v	1841	T	1861		1885
	1791	X	1817	x	1842	U	1862		1886
	1792	I	1818	z	1843	V	1863		1887
	1793	V	1819			W	1864		1888
	1794	Q	1820			X	1865		1889
	1795	Y	1821			Y	1866		1890
	1796	Z	1822			Z	1867		1891
	1797	U	1823					†	1892
	1798								

Sheffield.]

MARKS.

1. Crown.

2. Maker's mark.

3. Date-letter.





































































































4. Lion passant.

And (1784 to 1890) 5. Sovereign's head.

NOTES.—For new standard silver the figure of Britannia is used instead of the Lion passant. The crown and date-letter are used on the same punch, or applied as separate marks, as best suits the article to be stamped.

* The letters of this alphabet cannot be accurately rendered in type. They closely resemble those of Alphabet XII. in the London tables.

1893 onwards small black-letter alphabet in square shield, with corners clipped.

ALPHABET I.		ALPHABET II.		ALPHABET III.		ALPHABET IV.	
	1681		1706		1730		1755
	1682		1706		1731		1756
	1683		1707		1732		1757
	1684		1708		1733		1758
	1685		1709		1734		1759
	1686		1710		1735		1760
	1687		1711		1736		1761
	1688		1712		1737		1762
	1689		1713		1738		1763
	1690		1714		1739		1764
	1691		1715		1740		1765
	1692	 †	1716		1741		1766
	1693	 †	1717		1742		1767
	1694		1718		1743		1768
	1695		1719		1744		1769
	1696		1720		1745		1770
	1697		1721		1746		1771
	1698		1722		1747		1772
	1699		1723		1748		1773
	1700		1724		1749		1774
	1701		1725		1750		1775
	1702		1726		1751		1776
	1703		1727		1752		1777
	1704		1728	 §	1753		1778
			1729		1754		1779

Edinburgh.]

MARKS.













1. The castle.
2. Maker's mark.
3. Date-letter.
4. Away-Master's initials till 1759, in which year the thistle was substituted.

* 1682, also  and .

† 1716, also /

‡ 1717, also  and .

§ 1753, also C

ALPHABET V.		ALPHABET VI.	ALPHABET VII.	ALPHABET VIII.
1780		1806	1832	1857
1781		1807	1833	1858
1782		1808	1834	1859
1783		1809	1835	1860
1784		1810	1836	1861
1785		1811	1837	1862
1786		1812	1838	1863
1787		1813	1839	1864
1788		1814	1840	1865
1789		1815	1841	1866
1790		1816	1842	1867
1791		1817	1843	1868
1792		1818	1844	1869
1793		1819	1845	1870
1794		1820	1846	1871
1795		1821	1847	1872
1796		1822	1848	1873
1797		1823	1849	1874
1798		1824	1850	1875
1799		1825	1851	1876
1800		1826	1852	1877
1801		1827	1853	1878
1802		1828	1854	1879
1803		1829	1855	1880
1804		1830	1856	1881
1805		1831		†

Edinburgh.]






























MARKS.

1. The castle.
4. Thistle.

2. Maker's mark.
3. Date-letter.
- And (1784 to 1890) 5. Sovereign's head.

* 1789, also J.



































† 1882 onwards, small black-letter alphabet in oval shield.

A	1819		1845	A	1871		1897
B	1820		1846	B	1872		1898
C	1821		1847	C	1873		1899
D	1822		1848	D	1874	etc.	
E	1823		1849	E	1875	Letter in shield, as	
F	1824		1850	F	1876	those in Glasgow	
G	1825		1851	G	1877	table, p. 62.	
H	1826		1852	H	1878		
I	1827		1853	I	1879		
J	1828		1854	J	1880		
K	1829		1855	K	1881		
L	1830		1856	L	1882		
M	1831		1857	M	1883		
N	1832		1858	N	1884		
O	1833		1859	O	1885		
P	1834		1860	P	1886		
Q	1835		1861	Q	1887		
R	1836		1862	R	1888		
S	1837		1863	S	1889		
T	1838		1864	T	1890		
U	1839		1865	U	1891		
V	1840		1866	V	1892		
W	1841		1867	W	1893		
X	1842		1868	X	1894		
Y	1843		1869	Y	1895		
Z	1844		1870	Z	1896		

Glasgow.]

MARKS.

1. Tree, fish, and bell.
2. Maker's mark.
3. Date-letter.
4. Lion rampant.
5. Sovereign's head to 1890.

	1821		1846		1871		1896
	1822		1847	B	1872		1897
	1823		1848	C	1873		1898
	1824		1849	D	1874		
	1825		1850	E	1875	etc.	
F	1826		1851	F	1876	Letter in square shield with corners clipped.	
G	1827		1852	G	1877		
H	1828		1853	H	1878		
I	1829		1854	I	1879		
K	1830		1855	K	1880		
L	1831		1856	L	1881		
M	1832		1857	M	1882		
N	1833		1858	N	1883		
O	1834		1859	O	1884		
P	1835		1860	P	1885		
Q	1836		1861	Q	1886		
R	1837		1862	R	1887		
S	1838		1863	S	1888		
T	1839		1864	T	1889		
U	1840		1865	U	1890		
V	1841		1866	V	1891		
W	1842		1867	W	1892		
X	1843		1868	X	1893		
Y	1844		1869	Y	1894		
Z	1845		1870	Z	1895		

Dublin.]

MARKS.

1. Harp crowned.
2. Maker's mark.
3. Date-letter.
4. Hibernia.
5. Sovereign's head to 1890.

NOTE.—From 1826 to 1870 the date-letters are found in shields of many different shapes.

INDEX

[Marks consisting of two or more letters should be looked for under the first letter of the pair or group. Marks showing objects as well as initials are entered under the initials.]

A		BB	
	PAGE		PAGE
A	41, 128, 150	AN	69, 140
<i>A</i>	51, 152	" linked	139, 140, 143
AB	34, 68, 132, 142, 158	Anchor, mark	46, 61, 129, 136, 140
" linked	52, 130, 150	" a Birmingham mark	35
AB	154	Animal, mark	126, 127, 128, 150
ABD	58, 59	Animal's head, mark	129
Aberdeen, marks used at	58	AP	146
AB.GB	159	Apostle spoons	103
AB.LD.	158	AB	21, 50, 68, 137, 155
ABS	160	" linked	52
AC	143	Aa	153
" linked	127	AB.PO.	155
AC.IN	145	Arrow, broad, mark	126
<i>AC</i>	144	Arrows, sheaf of	149
" linked	127	AS	52, 54, 66
Acanthus, ornament	84, 96	Aa	31
AD	154	ASH	137
" linked	52	AS.JS.AS	161
AE	54	AT	151, 156
AF	36, 54, 58, 134, 137, 152	AU	54
AF.SG	159	<i>AV</i>	145
AG	56, 66, 68	Avoirdupois weight and Troy compared	124
AH	19		
" linked	61	B	41, 52, 152
AH.WW	151	<i>B</i>	52, 54, 153
AI.WT	151		
AI	151	Ba	139, 142
AK	13, 136, 157	BANF , mark	19, 61
" linked	127	B & N	57
AL	53, 68, 141, 147	Barrel, mark	125
" linked	50, 52	" and newt, mark	129
Alms, plates and basins for	109	Barnstaple	39
ALT	55	Basins, ewers and	98
AM	36	Baskets, cake and bread	118
" linked	136, 139	BB	36

INDEX

BC		CRESCENT	
	PAGE		PAGE
BC	157	Castle, triple, an Edinburgh	
BC	158	mark	50, 60
BD	58, 148	" of three towers, an	
BE	17, 154	Exeter mark	28
Beakers	92	Castles, three on a shield, a	
Bear, mark	129	Newcastle mark	18
Bell, mark	131	" three on a shield, an	
BENTLY	28	Aberdeen mark	58
BF	133, 155	Catherine-wheel, mark	40
" cypher	136	Candle-cups	94
BI	139	CB	133, 158
Bi	19, 153	" linked	130
BJ	154	CB.TB	159
Bird, mark		CC	54, 132
127, 128, 132, 133, 137, 139		" linked	127
Bird's head, mark	149	CD	54
Birmingham, appointed an		CF	160
assay-town	35	"	145
Birmingham, marks used at	46	CH	15, 143
BL	159	" linked	14
BN	127, 149	Chain, two links of, mark	126
BO	140, 154	Chester, goldsmiths, their	
Boudoir furniture	381	marks	25, 26
Bowls, or saucers	109	" office, as re-estab-	
BP	132, 137	lished in 1701	24
Br.	153	" office, marks used	
Bristol	83, 93, 103	at, since 1702	24
Britannia, figure of, mark of		Chinese subjects, plate en-	
new sterling silver		graved with	96
3, 10, 53, 181, 182		Chronological list of plate	41, 125
BS	144	CI	155
BT	151	C. I within	130
" linked	128	CJ	59
Bu	134, 142, 154	CK	152
Bull's head, mark	128	C, K within	157
BV	19	CL	55, 142
	145	CLARK	55
BW	155	CM	15, 146
BY	132	CO	133, 141
		Co	25, 140, 154
CA	157	Cocoa-nut cups	85
Ca	81	Coffec-pots	115
C, a within	19	Compasses and star, mark	128
CA.HG	148	Congers' heads, three, mark	39
Candlesticks	112	Cork, marks used at	70
Carlisle, mark used at	87	COTON	27, 29
Casters	114	CP	128
Castle and lion passant, a		CR	16, 17, 21
Norwich mark	21, 44	CR.DE.	21, 160
Castle, single, mark		Crescent and star, mark	
102, 109, 129, 182		126, 127, 129, 130, 151	

INDEX

CRESCENT	PAGE
Crescent and three stars, mark	127
„ and T, mark	129
„ and W, mark	129
Crescents, two, mark	128
Cross, mark 40, 60, 126, 130	
„ pattée, mark	23
„ with four pellets, mark	19, 41
Crown, ancient mark used at	
Norwich	22, 23
„ a Sheffield mark	35, 46
„ and 18 or 22, mark	44, 46
Crowns, three, Hull mark	32, 44
Crucel-stands	115
CS	135, 153
CT	69
„ linked	134, 138
Cup, mark	126, 150
Cups, standing	84
„ various drinking	81, 84, 91
Cut-card, ornament	96
CW	17, 33, 42
C, w within	130
D	129
<i>D</i>	138
DA	153, 154
DB	138
DC	20
D, c within	130
DD	21, 159
DD.TB	21
DE	140, 153
DE.BA	140
DG	132, 157
DE	137
DH	156
„ linked	51
DH.RH	146
DI	153
DI	155
DK	66, 67
DL, in oval	21
DO	141
Dog sejant, mark	134
Dorchester	38
DP	69, 146
DE	134, 136
Dromedary, mark	59

ESCALLOP	PAGE
DS	158
DS.RS	147, 148, 158
DT	155
Dublin, Goldsmiths' Com- pany at, notices	62
„ of	62
„ Goldsmiths' Com- pany, its marks	62
Dundee, marks used at	57
DUNH	159
Duty-marks	5
DW	132, 134, 143
<i>DW</i>	144
E	52
EA	140, 146
„ linked	28
EA.EA	158
Eagle, mark	59, 129
Eagle's head, mark	60
EA.YS	146
EASTON	27, 29
EB	19, 156, 157
EC	142, 143, 147
<i>EC</i>	145
ED	152
„ linked	30
ED	142
Edinburgh goldsmiths and their marks	50, 60, 62
EE.BJW	160
<i>EF</i>	144
EG	136, 137, 145, 155
EH	23
EI	148
EJ	158
EL	31, 51, 55, 131
EL	30
ELGIN	61
EM	32, 34
EN.VA	154
EO	55
EP	54, 143
Epergne	116
ER	147, 151, 158
ES	66, 134
„ linked	128
Escallop, mark	129, 133

INDEX

ESCALLOP		PAGE
Escallop and star, mark	133, 135	
ESTON	27, 29	
ET	134, 147	
EV	138, 142, 147	
<i>EQ</i>	175	
EW	143, 154	
EW	143, 157	
Ewers, basins and	93	
Exeter, ancient marks used		
at	28, 45	
" office, as re-established in 1701.	28	
" office, marks used at since 1701	30, 44, 45	
EY	150	
F	155, 156	
<i>F</i>	133	
FA	140, 141, 155	
FB	15, 61, 149	
FB.ND	147	
<i>FB</i>	19	
FC	147	
FG	139, 156	
FH	56	
Fire-dogs	383	
Fish, mark	126, 149	
<i>FP</i>	145, 158	
FK	157	
FL	111, 152	
Flag and staff, mark	129	
Fleece, mark.	36	
Fleur-de-lys, mark	40, 61, 125, 127	
Fleur-de-lys and leopard's head crowned, dimidiated,		
a York mark	13, 45	
Flower, mark	23	
FN	157	
FO , linked	153	
FO	30, 154	
Forks, when introduced	108	
FR	30	
linked	128	
<i>Fr</i>	154	
<i>Fr</i>	19	

G.S.T.H.		PAGE
FS	137, 144, 151, 153, 157	
" linked	130	
FT	14	
FV	130	
FW	68, 134, 135, 137, 145	
" linked	132	
<i>FW</i>	146	
G	12, 43, 130	
GA	140, 161	
GA & C	35	
Gadrooning, ornament.	90, 112	
GARTHORNE	153	
Gateshead, marks used at	36	
G, A within	141	
GB	159	
<i>GB</i>	20, 157	
GB	20	
GC	50, 52	
" linked	50, 51	
GD	133	
GE	156	
GED	42	
GF	16, 66, 136, 137	
GG	143, 141, 157	
GH	140	
<i>GI</i>	157	
GI	25, 141, 155	
GK , linked	14, 50, 51	
GL	42	
Glasgow, its marks	61, 62	
GM	16, 151	
GO	156	
Gont's head, mark.	36	
Goldsmiths' Company, legislation relating to the	2	
GP	41	
Grapes, bunch of, mark	128	
Grass-hopper, mark	127	
GR , linked	50	
G, R within	141	
GS	53, 134, 143, 156, 159, 160	
<i>GS</i>	144, 147	
GS.T.H.	149	

INDEX

GS.WF	PAGE
GS.WF	148
GU	142
GV	152
GW	26, 58, 144, 159, 160
„ linked	58
GWH	144
G, w within	143
H	150
H , as a Hull mark	32, 44
HA	140, 155
„ linked	23, 61
<i>Ha</i>	31
Hanaps	84
Hand. mark	126, 151
Hand and crocket. mark	127
„ and crown, mark	127
„ and hammer, mark	128, 150
Harp. mark	130
„ crowned. an Irish mark	63, 70
Hart lodged, mark	130
HB	54, 157
„ linked	54, 71, 124, 134, 151
<i>HB</i>	148
HC	148, 150
HCIE	159
HD	151
H & E	20
HE	136
Head, animal's. mark	127, 130
„ man's. mark	126
Heart. mark	126
Helmet, mark	131, 150
Heriot. George	48, 151
HG	51, 53, 134, 148
HH	156
HI	142
„ linked	134
Hiberna. figure of. an Irish mark	64, 70
HL linked	51, 61, 129
HM	67
<i>HM</i>	145
HN	134, 149, 159, 160
HN.HH	160
HO	31, 142

IG	PAGE
Ho	19, 153
Ho	140
Horse's head. mark	150
Horses. two. mark	23
HORWOOD	27
HP	55, 145
<i>HP</i>	143
HR	33, 135, 153
HS	42, 131
HT linked	132
HT.TL	35
Hull, goldsmiths of. and their marks	32
HU	154
HV	140
HW	127, 150
<i>I</i>	132, 135
IA	126, 130, 154
<i>IA</i>	145, 147
IA.MF	144
<i>IA.MF</i>	144
IB 33, 57, 129, 130, 131, 133, 136, 137, 142, 149, 152, 155, 160	
<i>IB</i>	30, 145
IB.EB	159
IC 20, 66, 67, 69, 126, 127, 136, 137, 138, 139, 142, 144, 147, 160	
<i>IC</i>	20, 157
IC.TH	160
IC.WR	160
ID 19, 23, 136, 139, 151, 153, 158	
„ linked	23
IE 142, 143, 144, 151, 153, 155, 159	
<i>IE</i>	30, 31
IF 20, 42, 51, 51, 52, 127, 128, 131, 150, 156	
IF.IB	159
IF	20, 157
IG 41, 53, 57, 133, 134, 135, 136, 143, 152, 155	
„ linked	129, 143, 150

INDEX

IG		IH	
	PAGE		PAGE
IG & Co.	35	IR	19, 21, 27, 29, 131, 135, 145.
<i>IG</i> , cypher	137	" linked	149, 151, 155
IH	20, 66, 68, 129, 137, 147, 148,	IR.DD	21
" linked	150, 153, 157, 159	<i>IR</i>	145
IH.CS	147	Irish marks, table of	65
IH.HE	20	IS	51, 52, 54, 65, 69, 131, 137, 138,
IH.IP	17	141, 142, 143, 144, 148, 153, 155,	156
II	71, 132, 134, 137, 138	" linked	51, 53, 129, 131, 136
<i>II</i>	158	<i>IS</i>	30, 144, 146, 153
IK	20, 51, 55, 69, 131, 135, 137,	ISH	161
	143, 147	ISZ	153
<i>I. King</i>	144	IT	15, 16, 65, 132, 134, 149, 157,
IK.TG	158		158
IL	20, 29, 50, 51, 53, 57, 69, 148,	<i>IT</i>	143
	155, 159	IV	130, 134
" in oval	21	IW	26, 53, 59, 68, 134, 138, 153,
ILB	69		156
<i>IL</i>	59	" linked	19, 50, 134, 151
IL.HL	160	<i>IW</i>	66, 157
IL.HL.CL	160	EW	144
<i>IL.II</i>	20	IW & Co.	35
IL.IR	20	IW.RG	149
IL.IS	146	IWS.WE	160
IM	20, 54, 134, 146, 149, 151, 152,	IW.VL	147
	156, 159	IW.WT	148
" linked	51	IY	138, 148
IM.CK	156	IY.OI	147
IM.FB	131	Ja	142
IM & ISH	161	JB	30, 69, 160
IN	135, 136, 157	<i>JB</i> linked	151, 152
<i>IS</i>	157	JO	160
INe	157	SC	19, 30, 146
INS	59	JCE	160
Inverness, marks used at	59	<i>JD</i> linked	51
IO	17	JE	30, 159
IONS	27, 29	<i>JE</i>	30, 31
IP	15, 29, 39, 66, 69, 131, 159	IF	20
<i>IP</i>	145, 146	<i>IF</i>	157
IP & Co.	35		
IP.EW	146		
IP.IP	159		
IQ	146		

INDEX

	PAGE	MA	PAGE
<i>JJ</i>	156, 158	Leopard's head crowned, the national standard mark	6
JK	20, 69	LG	23
JM , linked	51	<i>L</i>	158
<i>JM</i>	157	LH.FB	146
JP	69	L	141
JS	69	Lilies, pot of, mark	58
JS.AS	161	Lincolnshire, mark found in	37
JS	146	Lion and ship, mark	39
Jugs, stoneware mounted	80	Lion, castle and, a Norwich mark	21, 44
JW	160	Lion passant, first actual mention of	9
K	139	" " to sinister, where used as a mark	18, 19, 44
K & D	55	" " when introduced as a mark and why	9
KA	143	Lion rampant, mark	23
KA.MU	156	Lion rampant, a Glasgow mark	62
KE	153	Lions, five on a cross, a York mark	44
Kettles, tea	115	Lions passant, three dimidiated, with three garbs dimidiated, a Chester mark	24, 44, 45
Key, mark	126	LM	165
KF	152	LO	55, 141
KI	134, 153	<i>LO</i> , linked	141
KI	19	LU	31, 140
KING, J	144	London date-letter, when first appointed	8
King's head, mark of, when instituted	11	London marks, table of	5, 163
King's Lynn, marks used at	39	LF	166
KM	32, 33	<i>LP</i>	144
L & B	69	LS	137
LA	19, 142, 154, 156	" linked	38, 125
<i>Lct</i>	60	LU	140
Lamb and flag, mark	143	M 41, 51, 127, 128, 130, 135, 136	57
Laumerie, Paul	8, 143, 144	M & C	142, 154
L & B	20	MA	26, 142
LB	147, 151		
LO	136, 138, 158		
LD	144		
LE	140		
LE	142, 153		
Leaf, mark	149		
Leeds, mark probably used at	36		
Leg, mark	127		
Leopard's head crowned, first mention of the	4		

INDEX

MA	PAGE	FIG	PAGE
<i>MA</i> , linked	31	<i>N^oE</i>	155
MA.BA	19	Newcastle-upon-Tyne, gold-	
MA.FP	142	smiths of, their marks	44, 46
Maidenhead, mark	23, 126	Newt and barrel, mark	128
Maker's mark, first mention		NG	138
in England of	6	NORTH	126
Makers' marks, chronological		Norwich, its ancient marks	21, 129
list of	125	NR	130
Man. mark	126	NS , linked	127
Marks, London, table of	5, 163	N.S. & Co.	35
Marks used at Birmingham	35	NT , linked	41, 52
" " Chester	44, 45	NW	134, 152
" " Exeter	44, 45		
" " Newcastle-		OBJECT uncertain, mark	127
upon-Tyne	44, 46	OF , linked	152
" " Norwich	44	OJ	158
" " Sheffield	46	Orb and cross, mark	23, 120
" " York	14, 44, 45	OS	136
MATHEV	28, 29	OSBORN	28
Mazers	72	Ob	151
MB , linked	15, 130		
MC.GA	161	P	53, 138, 155, 156
MD , linked	71	PA	140, 151
ME	139, 154	Pa	141, 142
<i>MF</i>	158	<i>PA</i>	145
" linked	158	PA.FM	157
MG	16, 142, 150	PB	50, 133, 135, 156, 157
MH	139	PB.AB	148
" linked	23, 151	PB.AB.WB	149
MI	154	PB.IB	153
MK	69, 137	PB.WB	160
ML	156	PC	7, 143, 146
ML , linked	155	<i>PC</i>	157
<i>Mo</i>	30	PD	152
Monograms, uncertain, marks	41	PE	25, 30, 141, 151
Monteiths	110	<i>PE</i>	151
Montrose, marks used at	59	<i>Pe</i>	21
MO	154	Pegasus, mark	23
MORE	41	Peith, marks used at	53
MP	156	PG	54, 60, 146, 151
MS.ES	160	" linked	12
MW	68	PH	139, 14
MY	54	" linked	133
		PI	2
N and G	127	PIG	14
NB , linked	127	Pig, mark	4
NC	155		
ND	158		

INDEX

PK	PAGE
PK	67, 138
PL . . . 31, 140, 143, 153, 154	154
<i>PL</i>	144
" linked	152
Plate, chronological list of	125
PM	16, 138
PN	147
" linked	52
PO	154
Pool with peas (i), mark	125
Porringers and posnets	94
Pound, Troy and Avoirdupois compared	124
PP	14, 136, 156
<i>PP</i>	145
PR	51, 56, 160
Provincial assay towns, as re-established in 1701-2	130
Provincial date-letters, alphabets of	162
PS	161
P & S.	21, 61, 149, 159
PT	50, 67
Pudsey spoon, the	105
PW	147
PY	140
<i>R</i>	138
RA	59, 135, 141, 144, 151, 154
<i>RA</i>	157
Ra	19
Ra	154
RADCLIFF	27, 29
RB	14, 131, 132, 133, 144, 153
<i>RB</i>	20
RC	40, 130, 131, 132, 133, 138, 143, 148, 159, 160
" linked	139
R.Cox	158
R.C.GS.	160
RD	136
" linked	51, 127
R & D	21
RE	31
REEB	160
Re	141
RF	129

SA	PAGE
<i>RG</i>	51, 55, 157, 160
RG	14, 52, 58, 71, 151, 159
RG.TC.	144, 145
<i>RH</i>	68
RH	15, 68, 133, 136, 137, 148, 160
" linked	128
RH.DH.	149
RH.DH.SH	149
RH.SH	159
RI	42, 53, 132
RI.	25, 26
RIK	16, 54, 60, 127, 134
RL	57, 136, 137, 158
RM	20, 132, 133, 159
" linked	129, 137
RM	20
RM.CO	158
RM.TM	159
RN	59, 135
RO	28, 42, 141, 154
Ro	25, 139, 140, 153
RS	153
Rose, an old Carlisle mark	30
" crowned, a Norwich mark	23, 144
Rose spray, mark	23
RP	21, 53, 130, 138, 148, 151, 152, 156, 157
RP.RS	21
RR	26, 33, 146, 160
RS	19, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 138, 149, 156
<i>RS</i>	161
RT	139
RT , linked	41
RU	140
RV	134
RW	15, 16, 69, 129, 130, 139, 302
" linked	130, 131
RZ	157
S	66, 135, 150
" fringed	126
SA	134, 155
" linked	134, 151
SA	31
<i>Sa</i>	25

INDEX

SALTS		TG.IG.IC	
	PAGE		PAGE
Salts, standing	76	Star and crescent, mark	126, 127, 129, 131
" trencher	79	" and escallop, mark	133, 135
Salvers	98	STERLING mark	23, 70, 71
Sandwich, mark found at	39	Stoneware jugs	80
Saucers	109	Storks, three, mark	138
SC	15, 145	St. 32	140
SC.IC	146	Sun. mark	22, 128, 131
SD	138	SV	134, 140
SE , linked	128	SW	81
SF , linked	130	SW	146
SG.EW.	159	<i>S^W</i>	146
SG.EW.IB	159	Sword erect, a Chester mark	44
SG.W.	159	SY	81
SH	41, 156, 160	SY	30, 31, 153
" linked	138		
Sh.	19	T	53, 129, 150
Sheep's head	42	" and barrel	38
Sheffield, assay office estab- lished at	35	" and crescent	129, 142
Sheffield, assay office, marks used at	35	TA 131, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 142	
SH.HB	146	" linked	131
Sherborne	40	Ta	23
Ship, mark	71	Tankards	81, 83
SI	20, 140	Taunton, mark of	34
<i>S^I</i>	20	TB	30, 36, 132, 139, 155
SL	141, 155	" linked	128
SL , linked	38	<i>T^B</i> , linked	66
<i>S^L</i>	158	TB.OI	158
SM	65, 140, 155	TC	131, 152, 158
SN	152	" linked	51, 53
" linked	127	TCS	160
SO	130	TC.WC	158
Sovereign's head, appointed as duty mark	11, 48	TD	38, 148
SP	142, 155, 156	TD.ID	147
Spoons, Apostles', their value	103	TE	150, 152, 154, 156
" maiden-headed	105, 106	Tea services	115
Squirrel, mark	130	" spoons	107
SB	138, 152	TF	130, 137, 142, 156
SS	41	" linked	131
ST	140	<i>T^F</i>	157
" linked	23, 36, 137, 153	TG	134, 135, 153
St	145	<i>T^G</i>	145
St	154	TG.BC	141, 145
St.	31, 154	TG.IG.IC	160
Stag's head, mark	127		
St. Andrews, marks used at	60		
Star, mark	125		

INDEX

TH	PAGE
TH 15, 19, 23, 123, 135, 140, 150	
„ linked	151
„	145
TH.IC	147, 159
TH.GH	160
Thistle, a Scotch mark	51, 60, 62
TH.RM	158
TI	131, 138
TI.	140
TI.	141
TIMBRELL	139
TJ	69
TK	53, 135, 136, 139
„ linked	50
TL 59, 136, 137, 153, 156, 159	
„ linked	127
TM 16, 186, 151, 155, 156	
„ linked	28, 133, 137, 152
TN	129, 152
TN.GB	159
To	31
Tower, single, mark	18, 23
TP 20, 135, 146, 156, 159	
TP.EB	159
TP.RP	158
TR	30, 31, 144
Tr	140
Tree, fish, and bell, a Glasgow mark	56, 62
Trefoil, mark	23
Trefouls, three, mark	129
Triangle, mark	130
Troy weight and Avoirdupois compared	124
TW linked	151
TR.GC	144
TS	14, 159
„ linked	23, 153
TT	137, 152, 157, 158
TJ	144
Ta	153
TV	42
TW 21, 67, 126, 158, 160	
„ linked	15, 130, 141
TW.JH	160

WG	PAGE
W	158, 159
TW.CW	147
TW.WW	157
TY	53
VA	31
VC	42
VI	141
VX	154
VS linked	58
W	53
WA 51, 54, 140, 143, 149, 154, 157	
Wa	154
WALSH	71
W and crescent	129
Wars of the Roses, much plate lost in the	72
WB	16, 71, 139, 160
W'B	20, 160
WB.DB	161
WB.IB	20
W'B.IB	20
WB.JP	147
WB.RS	160
WC 65, 127, 131, 133, 134, 135, 145, 146, 152, 160	
W'C	42, 62, 71
WEC	146
WC.PC	56
WC.TC	146
WD	19, 53, 143, 156
W'D	20, 56
WE	138
Weights, Avoirdupois	124
„ Troy and Avoirdupois compared	124
WE.WF	149
WE.WF.WC	160
WF	139, 159
„ linked	138
WF	158
WF.LF	159
WG	54, 60, 143, 152, 153
W'G	145, 147

INDEX

WG		PAGE	Z		PAGE
WG		144, 145	Z		158
WH	128, 129, 134, 136		WSIM		* 20
" linked		136, 142	WS.RC		147
W¹ H²		69, 144	WS.WP		146
WH.ND		158	WT	156, 158, 160	
WI	17, 30, 53, 130, 141, 155		WT.RA		161
Windmill, mark		129	WV		147
Wj		81	WW	19, 68, 136, 157	
WK , linked		139	WW , linked		16, 133
WL		59, 66, 143	X , letter crowned, an Exeter		
" linked		50, 52, 131	mark		26, 44
WM	16, 71, 133, 134, 135, 136		X or italic <i>CC</i> linked		128
" linked		58	XX		58
WN		135			
Wo		31	YEB , linked		28
WP	145, 146, 156, 159		YEDS		28
W¹ P²		148	YO	19, 141	
WP , linked		20	York, ancient marks used at	13,	
WP.JP		147, 148		45, 170, 171	
WP.RP		146, 158	" Company, marks used		
WR	19, 56, 151		by, since		
" linked		14, 19	1701		45
W¹ R²		158	" the old goldsmiths of		12
WS	54, 133, 137, 146, 148, 151,		YT		138
	155, 156, 159		Z , mark		151

